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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Much Good Goes On Headlines Never See

While the world has been watching, with almost mesmerized gaze, the wand of war, listening meanwhile to the pessimistic drone arising from international council tables, the week reveals that on other planes of activity and thought the continual unfoldment of progressive ideals goes on. Thus the more important record of the week is not found in the streamer heads but in many an obscure item, discovered like rare jewels amid the rubble from political and diplomatic mines.

Such an item is the release of a book by Dr. Albert Einstein presenting a new theory which conceives of matter and energy as far from being a fundamental reality of the universe. Another such item is the prediction by Henry Ford that a new and more prosperous era is ahead as men turn back to developing the wealth that comes from soil. Another is the Keep-Out-of-War program adopted at Philadelphia as the basis for mass meetings in many large American cities. Another is the prayer of Martin Marden, German-born pupil in the New York public schools, which proposes that a day a year be reserved for thanksgiving for the blessings enjoyed under democracy. Then there's the series of articles on "Research, the Liberator," that have been running in the Monitor showing how natural scientists are reaching out for new discoveries and applications which will lift the standards of the people and add to men's financial security.

Besides these have been reports of inspiring excursions into the realms of philosophy and reason by modern thinkers who are seeking and finding solutions for the perplexities that beset mankind. In short—although their efforts may be less spectacular and may receive less publicity—there is plenty of evidence to show that the world's balance is not all on the side of power politics or political ideologies, since equilibrium is maintained in innumerable spheres of activity untouched by the pendulum of international affairs.

Shifting Sands in Washington

A series of new chapters—being written in Washington as relationships shifted between President Roosevelt and a rebellious Democratic Congress—found new episodes this week. With the Administration's tax program virtually wrecked; the little TVA program, rejected by committee; a fight in progress over the TVA proper; and a business recession splashing "oh yeah's" over the ragged pledges of New Dealia; the Administration's fortunes seem at a precarious stage. As the New Deal legislative situation sizes up this week in Congress—big housing and farm bills have passed; Navy bill and reorganization measures begin the week, pending between the two Houses; the tax bill is altered so as to be scarcely recognized by its own father; anti-monopoly legislation has been dropped, the little TVA defeated, while an effort to revive the wage hour bill is under way, and a final emergency bill to aid railroads is held in abeyance.

On Tuesday, the House Rules Committee approved a Senate resolution for a thorough Congressional investigation of the TVA's operations, while the fate of the long debated federal reorganization bill was turned over to the House. The measure passed the Senate Monday, 49 to 42. In the House Committee, the bill is quickly run through the hopper. Though differing in detail from the Senate version, there is no fundamental cleavage. The House bill, following final vote, goes to conference with the Senate and quick agreement is expected.

President Roosevelt seems to reveal a new side to his many faceted personality—indifference The Senate's passage of his reorganization bill, his comments regarding opposition thereto, the Supreme Court decision in the Holding Company Act case, and the implications of the Gainesville speech, seem to indicate that, although the Administration wins on the reorganization issue, it is the Congress rather than the President who now rides the Democratic mule. those close to the President with experence in judging his moods, interpret his present attitude as a shrug of the shoulders. Congress, he seems to say, has made its own bed. As to charges of dictatorial ambitions which accompanied the reorganization bill fight, Mr. Roosevelt this week made reply. In essence it is: "I don't want to be a dictator; I'm not fitted to be a dictator; and I know too much about existing dictatorships to desire that form of government for America." But whatever the fate of the reorganization bill, the fight over its passage is of far more importance, for it indicates that the real issue at the present time is one of Presidential prestige. Mr. Roosevelt was swept into office as a result of a protest vote against the great depression. Now another, if lesser, recession is facing Mr.

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In the Boston Section:

Quinn's "Tax the Rich" program progresses to Rhode Island Senate.

Vermont one-man-railroad operator seeks to solve Connecticut problems.

Strong Anti-Gambling group formed in New Hampshire.

Maine potato growers find special merchandising big success.

And News From All New England In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Reich Tightens Control Over Nationals Abroad

Anschluss: Economic Balance Tips in Favor of Greater Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The German-Austrian Anschluss will have far-reaching economic consequences upon the future economic development of both Germany and its new Austrian Province.

Hitherto Austria, being independent economically as well as politically, went its own way, had its own trade agreements with foreign states, its own currency, no foreign exchange restrictions and a liberal economy. Now all that is disappearing, for Austria is being economically co-ordinated and is being made as much a part of the Reich system as the Saar. German economic officials are now busy with these changes.

The acquisition of Austria is most opportune as an aid to help Germany solve the problem of self-sufficiency or Wehrwirtschaft (defense economy), the basis of the Four-Year Plan. It can supply Germany with such necessities as wood, iron ore, magnesite and agricultural products, and, in return, Austria can serve as a market for increased imports of munitions, chemical products and manufactured goods.

Same Economic Problems

Yet the absorption of Austria will not be an unalloyed gain. Austria has been a large importer of foodstuffs, and this will place an added

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Compulsory Registration of All Germans in Britain Is Ordered

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—The German Embassy announced today that compulsory registration would be required for all German "and former Austrian" nationals staying in Great Britain more than three months.

In an apparent attempt to tighten its supervision over the activities of its citizens in Great Britain, the Embassy said "the German registration act of March 2, 1938" would be applied to Germans living in England.

Embassy officials estimated between 2,000 and 3,000 Germans and former Austrians live in Great Britain.

Germany Appoints General As Ambassador to Japan

BERLIN, April 2 (AP)—The appointment of State Secretary Hans Georg von Mackensen as Germany's ambassador to Italy, was announced yesterday.

Dr. Herbert von Dirksen, heretofore Ambassador to Tokyo, was appointed Ambassador to London. Maj. Eugene Ott, Military Attache at Tokyo, succeeds Dr. von Dirksen.

Count von Weiszäcker, political expert in the Foreign Ministry, was elevated to Herr von Mackensen's post of Secretary of State.

Dr. Ernst Woermann, Counselor of the Embassy in London, was named to the Foreign Office Ministry with the title of Undersecretary of State.

Air Rights to New U. S. Isle Given to Pan American Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—Pan American Airways was granted commercial aviation rights at Canton Island, most useful of the far Pacific islands recently taken over by the United States, in advance of a disposition of Britain's counter claim to the Island.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, signed a revokable license which was so drafted as to insure exclusive American use of Canton Island, and obtain development of an air base at private expense which could be used by the U. S. Navy at any time. Under the license all Pan American personnel operating "on, over or in the vicinity of Canton Island shall be citizens of the United States."

The license also requires Pan Airways to be a strictly American company. All of its officers must be American citizens and four-fifths of its stock must be held by Americans to enjoy the use of Canton Island.

Canton Island is a coral atoll in the form of a narrow circular strip of land surrounding a large open lagoon. The lagoon is nearly eight miles long and provides an ideal landing for seaplanes. It is almost directly on the route from Honolulu to Samoa. For commercial aviation it provides an excellent intermediate point on the run from the Hawaiian Islands to Australia. For naval aviation it is an extremely valuable point on the line from the Hawaiian Island to Samoa—The line which the Navy would attempt to hold in the event of any war between the United States and Japan, and a line which the Navy would keep under constant air patrol in such an event.

Canton is only one of several islands which has been added recently to the now expanding Pacific Empire of the United States. Since transpacific aviation became possible it has laid claim to, and settled, Baker, Howland, Jarvis, Enderbury and Canton, all islands

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

U.S. and Britain Blame Japan In Naval Building

Formally Announce Scrapping of Battleship Limit in Navy Treaty

France Aloof

The Christian Science Monitor By a Staff Correspondent of

WASHINGTON, April 2—Blaming Japan by name for making it necessary, the United States and Britain formally abandoned the top limit of 35,000 tons on the size of battleships and of 16 inches on the size of guns for battleships in an exchange of notes made public here today.

France, the third signatory of the 1936 Treaty which is now being formally breached for the first time, did not join in this step. Instead it expressed the hope that a new top limit would be agreed upon for battleships, and served notice that it would continue to respect the old limits "so long as no Continental power departs from that standard."

The notes of the three signatories were dispatched to each other on March 31, but publication was reserved until this morning. The action of the British and American Governments does not technically effect the continued application of the limit on France, nor on Germany and Russia which are bound by the same limits under separate treaties each one negotiated independently with Britain. In effect what the United States and Britain did was to announce to the world that they are abandoning the battleship limits in their own future construction.

France Stands Aloof

France is free to do the same, as also are Germany and Russia. But France has indicated a strong interest in preservation of the naval status quo in Europe and hopes to persuade Italy, Germany and Russia to agree not to follow the example of the United States and Britain.

Both the British and American notes named Japan as reason for their action.

"The above action," the United States note said, "is motivated by the fact that upon the receipt of reports to the effect that Japan is constructing or has authorized the construction of capital ships of a tonnage and armament not in conformity with the limitations and restrictions of the Treaty, the Government of the United States addressed an inquiry to the Japanese Government and the Japanese Government did not choose to furnish information with regard to its present construction or its plans for future construction."

The British Note

The even more blunt British note said:

"The reasons for the above proposed departure consist in the reports received by His Majesty's Government to the effect that Japan is constructing or has authorized the construction of capital ships of a tonnage not in conformity with the limitations and restrictions of the Treaty. In view of the refusal of the Japanese Government, on being formally approached, to give assurances that these reports are ill-founded, His Majesty's Government

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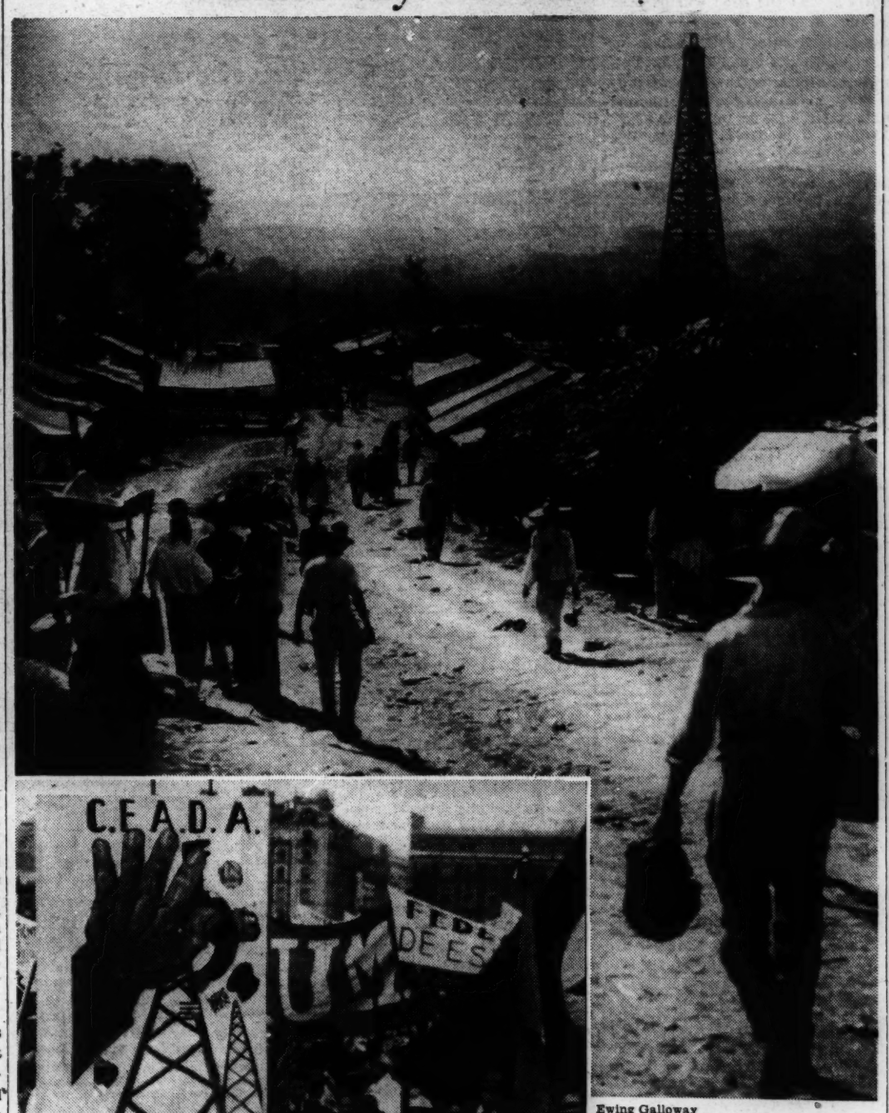
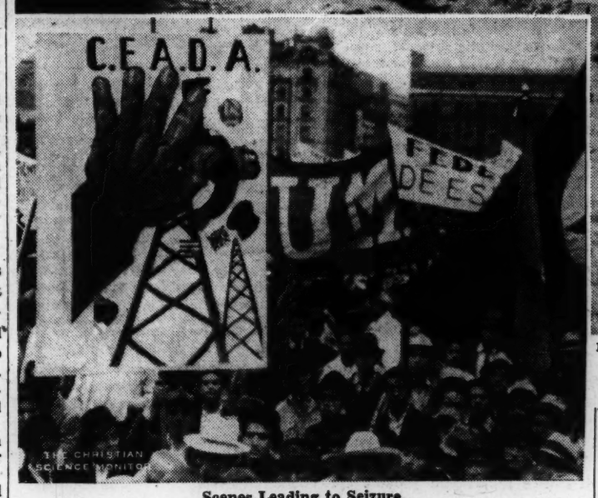
Mexico Says 'It's Our Oil'





Scenes Leading to Seizure

Crowd and Posters Added to Public Demonstrations Against Foreign Ownership and Exploitation of Mexican Oil

Ewing Galloway

Oil Town

Street in Zacamixtle, Mexico, Typical Oil Field Location

Mexican-U. S. Oil Situation Makes Satisfactory Progress

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Persons close to the State Department expressed the opinion today that out of the oil controversy between the United States and Mexico, would come a permanent better relationship between the two nations.

Their statement followed publication of a warm exchange of friendly sentiment between President Cardenas of Mexico and Secretary of State Hull.

They said the United States was proceeding toward Mexico in the friendliest and most cautious way, allowing President Cardenas great leeway so as to avoid not only friction between the two countries but also between Cardenas and his people.

Two things were said to have done much to win President Cardenas's friendship in the present situation.

First, Secretary Hull's acknowledgment that the Mexican Government had a legal right to expropriate the American oil properties.

Second, the reported view of President Roosevelt that the valuation the United States had in mind for the oil properties was the money actually invested, less depreciation.

Officials of the 13 American companies whose properties were taken over by the Mexican Government March 18 have estimated their value at $150,000,000. No information was available here as to how much actually has been invested in them.

The Cardenas' note, made public last night, assured the United States that Mexico would honor her obligations.

The Hull statement said in reply:

I have just received from our Embassy in Mexico City the text of a note which the Mexican Government presented to our Ambassador following the publication of my statement of the day before yesterday. I am, of course, gratified by the expressions of friendship, esteem and confidence on the part of the Mexican Government and People for the Government and People of the United States, as well as by the declaration of Mexico's determination to honor its obligations both past and present. I need hardly reiterate my sincere belief that under

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Worthy U. S. Ranchers In Mexico Protected

By the Associated Press

Warm Springs, Ga., April 2

President Roosevelt reported yesterday negotiations with Mexico over the seizure of American oil properties were proceeding satisfactorily.

Sources close to him sharply differentiated between wealthy Americans who had gone to Mexico and bribed officials in acquiring title to thousands of acres, and those Americans who had invested meager savings in small ranches and farms. While no sympathy would be shown the rich individuals who obtained their lands unfairly, it was said, the United States had insisted and would continue to insist on full and fair indemnification of the small ranch owners.

Oxford Defeats Cambridge Crew

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—Oxford's Dark Blue oarsmen today won the 90th annual boat race from Cambridge. The Dark Blues took the lead at the outset, held off a determined challenge by Cambridge in the middle half of the four-and-a-quarter-mile grind and then drew away to win by two lengths.

It was Oxford's second successive victory after 13 consecutive defeats and the Dark Blue's 42nd triumph.

Oxford's time was 20m. 30s., far behind the course record of 18m. 3s., set by the 1934 Cambridge crew.

London Enjoying Its 'Boat-Race' Day: Sports Page.

Huge Problems Wait President At White House

Leaving Warm Springs He Sees Merger Suffer Blow in House

Debate to Go On

Railroad and Mexican Oil Situation, Recession and Tax Bill Clamor

The Christian Science Monitor By a Staff Correspondent of

WASHINGTON, April 2—President Roosevelt starts back to Washington from his 10-day Warm Springs, Georgia, vacation, to find accumulated problems on the White House portico.

These comprise diverse difficulties that are rare even in the turbulent history of the New Deal.

The reorganization bill fight sways in the balance in the House with the Administration's prestige immensely more at stake because of Mr. Roosevelt's own militant utterances in Warm Springs than if he had kept silence. His leaders have suffered a sharp preliminary defeat in failing yesterday to bring debate to a close by a vote of 191 to 149, and the present situation can best be compared to that of a parliamentary government demanding a vote of confidence. Under parliamentary procedure, defeat on such a vote would mean fall of the ministry, while in America it is likely to mean frustration for the New Deal for months to come.

Second in Mr. Roosevelt's immediate problems is the critical railway situation. To deal with this an important White House conference has been called for Monday at which John C. Pelley, head of the American Association of Railroad Executives, and officials of the Railroad Brotherhoods will be present. Mr. Roosevelt will present to them the emergency report of a Special Presidential Committee, prior to submitting the report to Congress and the country.

To Prime Pump Again!

More important, perhaps, than any other subject in its long-range implications is the question of industrial and worker relief, caused by the continued business slump. Mr. Roosevelt is bringing back from Warm Springs whatever decision he arrived at there for new "pump-priming" or business aid. Accompanying him is Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, and the Nation should soon learn what steps, if any are proposed, to force out new federal funds or credit into the stream of depleted purchasing power.

Utility Strikers Occupy Michigan Power Branches

JACKSON, Mich., April 2 (AP)—Electric and gas service continued without interruption today despite seizure of six strategic plants of the Consumers Power Company in southern Michigan by employees belonging to a Committee for Industrial Organization union.

The employees, members of the Utility Workers' Organizing Committee, peaceably took possession of the plants last night after negotiations with the management for renewal of their contract were terminated.

The company said the union demands included upward revision of wages; the union said it sought assurance there would be no reduction in wages.

The U. W. O. C. sought to renew a contract which expired Feb. 28. A temporary agreement covering March expired last night.

Power company officials said they were unable to enter into a contract with the union because of an injunction obtained by the Independent Power Workers' Association, an independent union and one of three rival unions which claim to represent a majority of the company's hourly employees.

Gov. Frank Murphy, concluding a Florida vacation, upon being notified of the situation, called representatives of the company and the U. W. O. C. to meet with him in Detroit Monday morning, April 4.

Albert Stonkus, U. W. O. C. National director, promised there would be no interruption of service for the 350,000 Power customers, "not, at least, until we have a conference with Governor Murphy. This is in keeping with a promise the Union made to the Governor last year."

Dan E. Karn, Vice-President and General Manager of the Power Company, wired Michigan's Governor that "we are willing to co-operate in any manner we can to avert possible inconvenience and suffering to the public."

U. S. Is Reported Leading in Rise Of Unemployment

GENEVA, April 2 (AP)—Figures made public yesterday by the International Labor Office of the League of Nations disclosed an increase of unemployment in the United States greater than the combined total for the other 23 nations reporting to the bureau.

Figures supplied the Labor Office by the American Federation of Labor placed unemployment in the United States for the first quarter of 1938 at 10,973,000, compared with 9,267,600 for the last quarter of 1937 and 9,241,000 for the first quarter of 1937.

The 1,705,400 increase for the period just ended was approximately half a million greater than for the 23 other nations. The German increase was second with 550,000 and Great Britain was third with 300,000. Australia was the only country to report a decrease, unemployed dropping from 42,000 to 37,500.

Labor Office officials considered, however, the last quarter increase in unemployment was seasonal.

They pointed to decreases, compared with the same period last year, in all countries except the United States and Belgium. They cautioned that since the method of compiling statistics differed in various countries the figures should be considered more as showing trends than accurate measurements.

Aside from the United States, the countries leading in unemployment were Great Britain, 1,807,517; Germany, 1,051,745; France, 444,376; The Netherlands, 439,278; Austria, 302,236, and Japan, 281,212.

Intimate Message From Washington

Are Women as Good in Politics as They Think They Are? That's the Question—Give Them Time. They're New at It Yet

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, April 2

"Are women a success in politics?"

Arthur Krock, distinguished political writer, says, "No."

"Molly" Dewson, who has won unprecedented political recognition for women in the Roosevelt Administration, says, "Yes," in a lively debate being waged by the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee in its "digest."

Both are persons whose opinions are worth listening to. Both have had plenty of opportunity to form balanced judgments. Both are Democrats so no partisan jealousies are involved.

Mr. Krock admits that women have made no more mistakes in politics than men would have under the same circumstances. Also that their entry has for the first time made their peculiar and essential interests a matter of government concern—and properly, too.

But with considerable certainty he states that women do not and will never make the best public officials in capacities calling for "great force, great dignity or complete emotional detachment." Furthermore, he flatly says he hopes he won't live to see the day when women are Presidents, war and peace officers, or high judges.

"Women," he says, "approach politics as individually as men do, but they are much more prejudiced as a species, and their prejudices are highly personal. They are neither as reasonable nor as logical, and magnanimity is not their prevailing quality.

"The compassion and spiritual beauty they reveal in personal relationships and in times of national crisis," according to Mr. Krock, "do not show in politics at all. Women have not made politics any purer than men have."

Responsible for Secretary Perkins

Miss Dewson, who with the aid of Mrs. Roosevelt persuaded the President to make Frances Perkins the first woman cabinet member and Ruth Bryan Rohde (Owen) the first woman diplomat, defends the political activities of her sex, but even she does not make any predictions as to when women will handle the reins of government evenly with men. And she, being a politician herself, might logically do so.

Instead, she argues that only a few men have attained the qualifications for women statesmen laid down by Mr. Krock. She singles out Senators Norris, Wagner and La Follette, and then points to Judge Florence Allen of the U. S. Circuit Court as evidence of the fact that individual women have forged ahead of women as a class just as these men have forged ahead of the ordinary run of politicians.

It is quite true that those women who have succeeded in political jobs in Washington have accepted politics as a man's game and played it in a man's way. For instance, the two women who have been re-elected most often in the House—Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey and Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, are both rated "good politicians." They have felt it necessary to play the game according to the rules men had already written. They have let political expediency be their yardstick to a large extent.

They have accomplished something in the way of curbing emotion. How many women could stand up before a couple hundred men and be told by the House leader, as Mrs. Rogers was the other day, that they had the "greatest imagination of any person I ever came in contact with."

Well, There's Still Time

But some way the country, like Mr. Krock, expects more of women in a political way than it does of men. When women were given the vote back in 1920, it was predicted they would have a moral influence on party politics.

During a visit to Washington recently, Lady Astor turned tables on a group of newspaper women and interviewed them on the question, "How are women getting along in public life over here?" The women reporters, much as they like to see their sex get ahead, couldn't report any very startling progress in spite of President Roosevelt's generosity in appointing women to high-up positions.

Someone called attention to Mrs. Roosevelt's "extra-official" activities. It was pointed out that, without holding any official job, and without any fear of future election returns, she is exerting a tremendous influence in public affairs. Perhaps that is the answer to the woman-in-politics problem.

Anyway, the Democratic Digest intends to discuss the subject further. "As a magazine interested in the progress of women in government," the editors say, "we want to be told how others feel about this question. If we aren't as good as we think we are, we want to know why."

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Guesses: A Boxful Is Opened

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—A boxful of guesses made one year ago on world events by several hundred persons was opened yesterday for the American Psychological Association's eastern branch here.

The guesses were conducted at Princeton University psychology department to discover what type of man best possesses the ability to forecast the near future.

Only one of all the events prophesied had been decided—whether Congress would pass the President's proposal for reorganization of the Supreme Court.

On this the majority—56 per cent—guessed wrong.

The guessers were newspaper editors, bankers, lawyers magazine editors, life insurance executives, public relations counsel, communists, historians, economists, sociologists and social psychologists.

Almost nine-tenths said industrial unionism as contrasted with craft unionism would predominate in the United States within five years.

Nine-tenths thought the United States will not have a dictator of Fascist and Nazi type. Two-thirds thought the United States will never have a collective state.

Eighty per cent forecast European war. Most of them said it would come within eight years.

Only 20 per cent thought the United States would remain neutral throughout the next European war. Half guessed the present war in Spain would be won by the Loyalists.

Bankers and Communists were alike in one respect, said the report. Of all classifications those two felt most sure of their hunches.

Newspaper editors, historians and laymen tended to flock closely together in their judgments of the future.

Australia Recalls Its First Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—At the recent celebration of the centenary of Wesley Church, Hobart, it was recalled that Hobart possessed the first public library founded in the Australian colonies.

Records show that on Sept. 19, 1825, the centenary of John Wesley's ordination to the Christian ministry, a meeting was held in Hobart for the purpose of deciding on a suitable manner of marking the anniversary. It was decided that a public library should be founded as "a memento of the day and the man."

It was named the Wesleyan Library and its objects were "to benefit the public by facilitating the diffusion of knowledge of the most useful and important kind." Books "frivolous in their composition or pernicious in their tendency" were to be excluded and works on history, philosophy, general science, morality, and religion were to be provided.

President of Mexico Opens New Co-operative Sugar Mill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—President Cardenas of Mexico recently moved the lever which started the turbines humming in what Mexico terms "the largest sugar refinery in the world." Surrounded by members of the Cabinet, officials of the State of Morelos, workers, army officers, and hundreds of visitors, President Cardenas officially opened the plant which has cost about 12,500,000 pesos (approximately $3,500,000) to build.

The sugar mill, named after Emiliano Zapata, one of Mexico's famed revolutionary leaders, is situated in Zacatepec, in the State of Morelos, and covers approximately 100,000 square yards. The total production is estimated at 350 tons of sugar per 24-hour day. During this year, however, the total production will be less than the estimated amount since but 180,000 tons of cane are ready for the refinery. Even so, however, the mill will immediately furnish work for over 200 men.

In keeping with Mexico's program of giving the worker a greater share in the profits of large industries, this refinery will be run on a co-operative basis. A board of directors, composed of seven persons, will be placed in charge of operations. Two will represent the workers' interests in the operation of the refinery; three will represent the peasants and farmers; one will represent the Workers Industrial Bank, and another the Bank of Agricultural Credit. Thus, all those furnishing either capital or labor in this new enterprise will be represented in its management and will share in its profits.

Following the dedication, the President and his aides were taken on a tour of the mill. They were shown the immense diesel engines which will furnish power for the plant and were told that over 8,000 tons of machinery will be used in the refining of sugar. Through a novel system the cane will be used as fuel, after the extraction of the sugar, alternating as a source of power with the diesel engines. This will greatly lower the cost of production, it is said. It is estimated that sugar will be produced at 12 centavos a kilogram (about two cents a pound).

The erection of this sugar refinery, however, is more than just an industrial project. It is a furthering of President Cardenas' plans for the emancipation of the Mexican worker from drudgery. President Cardenas himself supervised the planning of the plant, the purchase of machinery, etc.

Also, for the greater comfort of the workers, model homes are being built around the factory which will greatly improve the living conditions of the workers in every respect.

Judges Announced For Springfield's Dog Show April 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 2—The Springfield Kennel Club's twelfth annual show will be held at the Municipal Auditorium, Saturday, April 9. Judging will start at 10 a. m. Besides the regular classes, there will be classes for child exhibitors. There will also be obedience tests in which the dogs are to show faithfulness and intelligence in carrying out masters' orders.

Prominent judges for the event include:

G. V. Glebe of Bryn Athyn, Pa., sporting dogs, Scottish terriers, toys, non-sporting groups, and "the best dog in the show"; David L. Wall of Worcester, hounds and working dogs; William R. Lubben of Brewster, N. Y., sporting dogs; Mrs. Walter L. McCammon of Weston, obedience classes.

A silver trophy for the best dog in the show is being offered by Rogers Lowell Putnam, Mayor of Springfield.

Decorations for a 'Friday to Monday' Cottage

Primroses, Tulips, and Blossoming Crab Apple Trees

Make an Attractive Border for "Week-End" Gardens as Displayed at the 1937 Chicago Flower Show. Similar Exhibits in Varied Patterns May Be Seen in the Current Show

Good, Better, Best Voices, but No Bad

By the Associated Press

St. Louis, Mo., April 2

Here's a note of cheer for young aspirants to opera fame: "There are no bad voices."

So the country's music educators were told at a national conference yesterday by J. C. Wilcox of Chicago.

"Teachers must realize every normal boy and girl has, potentially, a good voice," he said. "There are good voices, better voices and best voices—but there are no bad voices."

Seven Types of Gardens Bloom Together at Show in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 2—To see gardens typical of seven sections of the United States, each blooming gaily with its native flowers, shrubs, and vines, is possible here for the throngs of garden fans who stroll down Chicago's covered Navy Pier at the show which opened here today and will run through April 10.

Regional trends in architecture are generally recognized, but in gardens? In its twelfth annual Flower Show, the Garden Club of Illinois is making sure that the 200,000 visitors who usually attend its expositions get information on this point. So it is leading them on a flower-scented stroll into a California garden with its roses, its flaming bougainvillaeas and its comic cactuses, past a Colorado ranch garden, beside a serene and formal French terrace of Louisiana, along a path in front of a rambling Illinois farmhouse with geometric flower beds, and thence to the gardens of Pennsylvania, New England, Virginia, and Florida.

Each regional exhibit was arranged by some Illinois clubs. Members chose this inter-State theme for their current exposition to honor the general chairman of the show, Mrs. O. W. Dynes, who this year is also President of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, with affiliated groups in 40 States.

Regional Houses

Clubs showed much ingenuity in fitting gardens to the typical little regional houses provided them by the show's architect, Walter Fraser. They managed to find or import bayberry for the New England garden, rhododendrons and azaleas for the stone and brick Pennsylvania house, broad-leaved evergreens and English holly for the Pacific Coast gardens. The bougainvillaea vine for the California garden was sent from Florida, but club members made certain that it was precisely the same variety as that which blooms on the West Coast.

No club had more fun in setting out its exhibit than the Berwyn Club which was responsible for the only Illinois garden in the collection. Starting with a farmhouse built in three sections to meet the demands of a growing family, the club members searched the countryside to get authentic "properties," such as lace curtains of the Victoria period, an old kerosene lamp, and statuary to show through the windows. The garden itself was one of the prime ones of the time, with brick borders to keep pansies and sweet alysum in their proper places, but with rambler roses leaping their bounds.

It is not to be supposed it was all as simple to do as it looks, when every forsythia bush and lilac is blooming in its proper place. There were crucial moments during the preparation of the show, such as when the makers of the Williamsburg garden discovered that their serpentine wall had been made of yellow instead of red brick, as they had expected, and so called for a sudden revision of the flower line-up; or when the designers of the Illinois garden realized that it stared right out into Florida, its next-door neighbor, and that something had to be done for a line of demarcation between the States. Then there was the plight of those clubs whose grape hyacinths and snowdrops, groomed in greenhouses, proved too precocious and finished blooming before the show opened, causing the clubs to scurry about to find more budding hyacinths and snowdrops.

Problems All Surmounted

But such problems were all surmounted. Individual plans were completed in time and harmonized into a unified whole by Erle Blair, the exposition's professional landscape architect.

Financing the show is another co-operative achievement of the clubwomen. They figure that $12,000 is needed to open its doors, and they always manage to have the amount on hand, earned by the previous exposition. The officers of the show, who put in six months of time with regular office hours, take no pay.

The Allied Florists exhibits of cut flowers are unusually extensive this year, covering 26,400 square feet of space. By awarding prizes three times during the week, a new practice, managers of the show expect new entries of fresh cut flowers to the end of the exposition.

Potted Plants Shown

Exhibits of the city parks and forest preserves, as well as those of professional gardeners, bring magnificent formal gardens and realistic bits of spring woodland into the show. A new feature this year is a class for potted plants, each club being invited to enter its "pet plant." The Ravinia Club, for example, brought an amarylis prized by one of its members because her ancestors brought the original stock here in a covered wagon several generations ago.

Flower arrangement is also shown in novel ways. One of them is in a dining room of early Chicago, designed by Ernst Von Ammon, interior decorator, with flowers arranged by Mrs. Mark W. Cresap, a club member. Flower "style shows" are also scheduled for three o'clock each afternoon, showing new ways of wearing blossoms, under direction of Mrs. Bert Schiller MacDonald, also a club member. During the latter part of the week, talks of flower decoration are being given by William Moore, of the Choulnards School of Art in Los Angeles.

Toynbee Hall's Eager Students Produce Operas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A north country musician has given needy East Londoners such opportunities for music-learning that they are able to produce masterpieces of opera.

John Tobin, after building up a successful opera society at Liverpool University Settlement, came to London three years ago, to be director of music at Toynbee Hall. Here music classes were apathetically and meagerly attended, but he infused a zeal into them that caused the number of students to rise to 350 in two years.

The classes are in charge of experts, of whom Robert Parker, formerly a bass at Covent Garden, is one. Yet fees are low. Piano lessons cost 6d. each, while the "luxury fee" of 1s. is charged for instruction in brass instruments and woodwind.

Mr. Tobin's pet enthusiasm is opera, the aim of a club he organized at Toynbee being, in his own words, "to foster not only love of opera but activity in opera." His students make extraordinary sacrifices to ensure the artistic perfection of their productions, while the cosmopolitan—largely Jewish—people of Whitechapel show much natural acting ability.

The club launches out adventurously into works like Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas" and Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona"; and this year it gave the first complete performance of "The Wandering Scholar" by Gustav Holst.

1938 Farm Outlook For Saskatchewan Considered Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Prospects for agriculture in 1938 are "moderately optimistic" in the view of Dr. William Allen and Prof. E. V. Hope, University of Saskatchewan Agricultural College men, in their annual Farm Outlook for Saskatchewan, a publication that has won them wide attention in Western Canada.

"Although not completely satisfactory," they state, "over a considerable area reserves of moisture in the grain fields are somewhat better than created for several years." Economic methods of farming will be imperative in Saskatchewan in 1938, the publication states.

"It may reasonably be considered that many of the discouraging factors relating to wheat prices have already been discounted, and while the farm price of wheat may be lower this year than in 1937, no drastic reduction appears probable."

Trek to Marietta Runs Into Trouble

PITTSBURGH, April 2 (AP)—This metropolis of steel and coal—a frontier trading post of 40 stores 150 years ago—bade farewell today to the 20th century "collegiate pioneers" retracing the westward trek of the 18th century's historic Northwest caravan.

Heavy whiskers hid the flush of embarrassment on the faces of most of the harassed, buckskin-clad travelers, who were forced to resume their journey to "re-discover" Marietta, Ohio, in tow of an Army engineer's steamboat.

The clumsy 50-foot flatboat which they had built in the woods near West Newton, Pa., during the Winter, proved too unwieldy for their unskilled hands. The Union Galley as it was called, almost crashed into a bridge pier, then was grounded by high winds on a sand bar.

In order to attend a civic dinner last night, the youthful band of 38 had to abandon their good ship and hustle here by bus. The steam-powered Chenango towed the Union Galley to Pittsburgh last night, and guided it down the Ohio today.

The "pioneers" left Ipswich, Mass., December 7. They are college men from 11 states and are receiving $1 a day from the Government for their work. They expect to reach Marietta April 7.

U. S. and Britain Blame Japan As They Lift Naval Limits

(Continued from Page 1)

have no alternative but to regard them as being substantially correct."

Japan was not a signatory to the Treaty, but hope was expressed by the signatories at the time it was concluded that Japan would not exceed the limits included therein. Early in the winter both the U. S. Navy Department and the British Admiralty began to receive reports that Japan had actually begun construction of super-battleships.

What confirmation either or both have received of these reports is a secret which neither has disclosed publicly. The reports were generally to the effect that Japan is building three or four battleships of between 43,000 and 45,000 tons mounting 18 inch guns. Such ships would outclass any other battleships in the world. They would also presumably outclass any battleships the United States or Britain could built within the Treaty limits.

The British-U. S. Case

The British and American case for "escalation" is based not on the rumors of what Japan is building, but on the fact that Japan has refused to clarify the rumors. The contention in official quarters both here and in London is that unless Japan is willing to disclose exactly what it is constructing, the other major naval powers will be forced to act as though the rumors were true.

In other words, the position here is that Japan has it within its power to halt the move to bigger battleships by agreeing to remain within the 35,000-ton limit. But barring such an affirmative agreement on the part of Japan, the Navy and State Departments both take the attitude that the United States cannot afford to run the risk of having the entire American battle line outclassed by Japan. London takes the same stand.

Formal "escalation" means that both British and American navies expect to build larger battleships. There are two of the 35,000-ton treaty type now under construction in this country, and five in England. All of them are sufficiently advanced so that they will probably be continued roughly according to the original designs, although some weight will undoubtedly be added.

New ones, to be laid down this year, will presumably be larger. American plans call for four more this year. Two are provided in the current regular naval appropriation bill, and President Roosevelt has asked Congress to provide additional funds for another two. This means that if plans are carried out, the United States will have six battleships under construction before the year ends.

French Viewpoint

France is credited in informed quarters with having prevented a much more general abandonment of treaty limits. The 1936 treaty restricts all types of warships. The original proposal between the United States and Britain was that all of the limits would be abandoned. Japan is suspected of building super-cruisers as well as super-battleships. This was cited as reason for abandoning the nonconstruction zone, and the heavy cruiser holiday. It was further argued in naval circles that the various qualitative restrictions of the treaty were all interrelated and that if any were abandoned the whole structure should be.

France completely upset this trend, insisting maintenance of the status quo in Europe to be more important than loss of the status quo in the Far East. The ultimate decision to depart from the battleship top limits represented an extensive concession to the French point of view. American naval experts decided that they could, if it became necessary, meet Japanese super-cruisers within treaty limits by building light battleships of 17,500 tons. But when it came to the top limit on battleships they insisted that the situation was altogether too serious to permit compromise, and their view prevailed at the State Department.

Dictionary Drawn Into Naval 'Battle'

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 2

John Bull moored his ship of state to the dictionary yesterday, while the United States plunged into the uncharted sea of philological experimentation.

An American note spoke of exercising the right of "escalation"—that is, of building bigger battleships. The conservative British, having found there is no such word in the dictionary, said they were "effecting a departure" from the restrictions of the London Naval Treaty.

Smaller Telescope To Guide Giant One

PASADENA, Calif., April 2 (AP)—A 48-inch "scout" telescope will feel the way through space for the giant 200-inch reflector to be installed on Mt. Palomar by the California Institute of Technology in 1939.

The "scout," explained Dr. Fritz Zwicky yesterday, despite its smaller size, can take in a much wider expanse of sky. Photographs will be made through its lens.

"From the photographs," Dr. Zwicky said, "we will determine what we want to study with the powerful 200-inch mirror. The 48-inch telescope will be used in other investigations, of course, but this will be one of its chief services." Dr. Zwicky has discovered two super-novae or exploding stars with an 18-inch telescope.

"Stars or nebulae of a magnitude of 17.5 can be photographed with the 18-inch telescope," he said. "The 48-inch can be used on stars of magnitudes as dim as 20.5. The human eye, unaided, cannot see stars dimmer than the sixth magnitude."

This suggests some of the work to be done at the new observatory, financed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Music Educators Denounce Federal Art Bureau Plan

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 2 (AP)—A Congressional proposal to wrap half a dozen federal projects into one permanent government bureau of fine arts was denounced at the closing session of the Music Educators' National Conference here yesterday.

The measure, known as the Pepper-Coffee bill, would provide permanent government positions for all those now temporarily employed under WPA projects in the following fields:

The theater and its allied arts; the dance and its allied arts; music and its allied arts; literature; the graphic and plastic arts; architecture and decoration and their allied arts.

Under provisions of the bill, employees of the bureau would not be subject to civil-service regulations.

In adopting a resolution, the conference—representing 11,000 music supervisors, teachers, and directors of school music—condemned the bill because "it does not specify any standards of preparation that shall be required of employees, and in no other section prescribes definite standards as to whether employees be concerned with teaching aspects, or other aspects of any of the arts."

The conference favored establishment of a division of fine arts in the Office of Education of the Department of the Interior.

The convention-festival, which brought 6,000 educators and about as many student musicians to the city for the week, closed last night with the National High School Choral Festival.

Twenty-eight choirs of about 50 voices each rallied in one mass chorus for the final demonstration, assisted by the "All-American" orchestra and band. The program was radiocast over a national hookup.

WPA Relief Gardens In New York Closed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—Subsistence gardens are to be discontinued as projects of the Works Progress Administration here, it was announced today. Seasonal character of employment and the disruption of other projects to provide work for the garden project workers in the winter made it advisable to close the project, Federal agency officials said.

Relief gardeners raised 1,215,270 pounds fo vegetables on 5,000 farm plots in Brooklyn, the Bronx, Queens and Staten Island last year.

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Highway Rights From Month to Year Fixed for Foreign Cars in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2—Preparing for an influx of motorists for the 1939 New York World's Fair and the San Francisco Golden Gate Exposition, the New York State Bureau of Motor Vehicles announced yesterday regulations governing residents of a dozen foreign countries and one United States possession while driving their automobiles in the State.

Announcement of reciprocity arrangements permitting foreign visitors to use the highways without obtaining New York operating and registration licenses for from 30 days to a year, came in consequence of consuls of foreign countries. In each case visitors are accorded the same privileges that citizens of New York receive in foreign countries.

Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia and Norway residents will be permitted to use their automobiles with their own registration plates for a year. The same is true for driving licenses, except in the case of Yugoslavia, about which no information was available.

Portugal, Cuba and Uruguay registration plates will be honored for six months, with Portuguese and Cuban driving licenses good for the same period.

This State will honor license plates and driving licenses of Belgium, Germany, Greece, Hawaii and Switzerland for three months. A bureau official gave an unofficial opinion that the three months would also extend to Austrian motorists.

Guatemala plates will be good 30 days.

Until the recent spurt in reciprocity negotiations, the State had agreements with only nine countries, permitting their nationals to obtain a driving license without the usual road test, although all other formalities, including a vision and English test, and the usual fee were required. The countries were England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Holland, Sweden, Germany, and Italy. The provisions affecting these countries remain unchanged.

In a letter to law enforcement authorities and judges throughout the State, Charles A. Harnett, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, said that foreign licenses must be accompanied by an English translation, and that in every case the driver must be at least 18 years old.

Harlan County Elections Voided by Lower Court

HARLAN, Ky., April 2 (AP)—A Circuit Court ruling March 31 voided the election of four Republicans last November to the positions of Sheriff, County Attorney, Jailer, and Coroner of this troublous southeastern Kentucky coal county.

Special Judge Sanders E. Clay of Danville, Ky., announcing his decision in a contest suit filed by four Democrats who charged bribery and coercion, said it was "inescapable that money was lavishly spent and whisky was bountifully distributed to influence voters." The ruling declared the election, as to the four officers involved, was "entirely void," thus denying the positions to the contestants. The defendants notified they would take an appeal.

Judge Clay rapped the actions of State patrolmen, sent here election day by Gov. A. B. Chandler to "maintain order," asserting they were not within their rights in seizing the ballot boxes in seven precincts. The patrolmen, at the same time, arrested 41 election and peace officers, including former Sheriff Theodore R. Middleton, on charges ranging from election law violation to carrying weapons. All later were dismissed. Republicans charged the arrests were made only in precincts which normally were Republican.

Know a Counterfeit Bill? Secret Service Tells How

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—The U. S. Secret Service, relentless foe of counterfeiters, to tell good money from bad, says: "Look the portraits on your currency squarely in the eye. If the eye is bright and clear, usually the money is genuine. But if it's dull and smeary, better watch out."

Capt. William H. Houghton, head of the Secret Service agents in New York, gave this advice to Manhattan merchants last night as the Service opened its nation-wide educational campaign to make all money handlers "currency conscious."

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Spanish Military Refugees Pose Problem for France

PARIS, April 2 (AP)—The perplexing problem of what to do with the Spanish Government militiamen interned at Bagneres de Luchon will be submitted to the Cabinet Monday.

BAGNERES DE LUCHON, France, April 2 (AP)—Three thousand Spanish Government soldiers who fled into France to escape the Insurgents were interned today awaiting the French Government's decision on whether their return to Catalonia would involve neutrality.

Orders had been issued for the Spanish militiamen to be sent back to their own country on three special trains, but Paris abruptly countermanded these orders last night at the last minute and concentrated the fugitives in a camp, guarded by French soldiers and mobile guards.

French officials gave no reason for the sudden change of plans. Their policy heretofore had been to permit refugees to choose the Spanish faction to whose territory they wanted to return.

The Ministry of Interior announced in Paris that measures would be taken to "cut short" the stay in France of Spanish militiamen who fled across the border.

The nature of the measures expected to provide for return of these deserters to Spain was not made known immediately.

Leaders Confer

Officials of the War, Navy, Interior, Public Health and Foreign Ministries had conferred at length about what to do. French officials had arranged for quick repatriation to Catalonia because of the costs of feeding and caring for the fugitives. Similar action was taken when Basque troops streamed into France during the Insurgent conquest of the northwestern part of Spain last fall.

The French Cabinet contended then that since Gen. Francisco Franco had not been recognized as a belligerent, France was legally justified in disarming and returning the Government fugitives to their own territory.

Last night's hesitation indicated the issue had arisen whether such a move would constitute an act of intervention in the civil war in violation of the nonintervention agreement.

A number of militiamen protested against going back into the war.

2,000 Civilian Fugitives

Besides the soldiers, there were some 2,000 other fugitives, mostly women, children and elderly men who had crossed the border in the past three days as the Insurgents, driving rapidly through Aragon into Catalonia, smashed Government resistance.

These noncombatant refugees, as fast as they crossed the frontier, were moved into camps in the interior of France. They came down through the mountain passes hungry, ill-clad and, in many cases, suffering.

During the night 450 women and children entrained for Chateau Roux and their places were taken by 500 newly-arrived civilian refugees.

Officials said these civilians would be granted asylum if they chose to stay in France, but military fugitives were a problem only the Cabinet could decide.

One soldier was held for Spanish police because he could not account for possession of 8,000,000 francs (about $243,000) worth of stocks and bonds.

The soldiers related stories of hardship in making their way afoot across the Pyrenees.

Haven for Spanish Refugees

© International

A Refugee Camp at Port Vendres, France

A Scene at One of the Camps in France Established to Care For Refugees Fleeing From the Spanish Civil War. The Advent of Loyalist Soldiers in the Ranks of the Refugees Complicated the Problem for France

Quick-Action Zeal in Chile Calmed by Nazi Austrian Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The German invasion of Austria has caused more than a little reappraisal of opinion among those classes in this part of the world—official, mercantile, and civil—which have not been averse to dictatorial procedures in domestic affairs, in limited quantities.

These persons are frequently found, now to be questioning their long-standing belief that the democratic process is not sufficient to discipline Latin-American masses, at a time when here, as everywhere, the speed of national development is being considerably accelerated.

Secretly or openly, many have approved the introduction of authoritarian principles at home, say, for educational reform, labor regulation, and economic production, "to get things done quickly," and not wait for the tedious ways of democracy in educating the masses to the vote and then the lengthy parliamentary analysis of every legislative project. This reasoning is supported by the typical impetuosity of the Latin temperament.

This influential school of Latin thought was of the opinion that many Fascist pointers could be borrowed for the purposes of internal administration without incurring any suspicious association with the external policies of Fascism. The creed itself was never mentioned by name, except in the case, prematurely, it now appears, of Brazil's recent constitutional change. It was a question of introducing German scheme for this and Italian methods for that department, and of "regulating" or "disciplining" the material and spiritual resources of the nation. There was an honest belief that greater success could be obtained by these methods, but also an honest fear that Fascist nomenclature would arouse majority opposition.

Defenses Reviewed

These persons are now shaking their heads, because they are genuinely afraid of borrowing any ideas for internal objects from a source whose external policy runs counter to the very principles on which their security has been founded. Years ago it was fashionable here to dwell exclusively on the domestic fruits of Fascism—the "law and order" for whose maintenance South America suffers so many changes of government. Even in the latter days of Ethiopia, Spain and China, there were many who held that a dividing line must still be applied to the internal and external policies of Fascism, though several began to take up a map for the first time and measure the distances across the South Atlantic in terms of modern water and air transport.

The episode of Austria, however, has banished much of their enthusiasm for the Fascist technique. So far, their thoughts have only been bared in private. The fate of Austria does not worry them; indeed, the general opinion, as expressed in the press, is that Germany received rather than annexed its neighbor. But they do recognize that international law was flouted and the transfer effected by force. It is a disagreeable reflection for them when the nations of the New World continue to plan their security and development on the basis of this same law. So, in the same spirit that the United States is building a bigger navy to prepare for the perils this illegality foreshadows, the southern nations are taking stock of their defense machinery. In this connection the Monroe Doctrine is looming in the foreground. Many Latins are relying on it once again, without regard to its unilateral or multilateral character. What does it matter, they argue, so long as it is the Monroe Doctrine?

Farmers of German Origin

Southern doubts and fears have also been increased by the semi-official references in Berlin to the German communities in South America. Is there any possibility of "minority" issues being raised in fresh portions of this continent? German criticism of Brazilian treatment of Nazis has caused many South Americans to think so. Remarks by the Politische und Diplomatische Korrespondenz have caused misgiving in Chile, as well as Brazil; for the former country has large numbers of settlers in its southern agricultural belt.

Even in quarters usually sympathetic to Fascist policies, there has been outspoken criticism. It is pointed out that National Socialism was unknown when the bulk of resident Germans came to Chile, and that in any case it has never since been listed as an export article. Germans are not termed as National Socialists, nor accepted under any national classification; they are expected to be assimilated here the same as any other group of permanent settlers. It is publicly alleged, however, that an intense propaganda is being waged to create confusion among the older and more numerous settlers from Germany, which, it is feared, will encourage the idealogical divisions which Chile, like the majority of South American nations, is most anxious to avoid.

It has been suggested that if the National Socialist tag is to be the cause of additional bother for southern Governments, it may be necessary to cross-examine all Germans entering these countries as to their party affiliations. Unless local ire is assuaged, many a person may have to repudiate National Socialism to continue residence in these lands.

War in Spain: Insurgents Drive On

The following summary of the military situation in Spain, compiled from dispatches of the Associated Press and authentic direct sources, covers the period between present operations and the beginning of the present Insurgent advance on March 22.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With rebel forces ranged thickly along the borders of Catalonia, Spain's great stronghold of organized labor, ready for advance toward the Mediterranean, the Iberian peninsula appears to be on the brink of new and critical events.

Given the Spaniard's reputation for courage and pride in his cause, one cannot go so far as to state that the war is nearing its end. For though the success of the present offensive would cut Loyalist territory in two and bottle up a considerable section of the army around the foothills of the eastern Pyrenees, the Loyalists would still be left holding nearly a fifth of Spain, reaching southeast from Madrid. In this area resistance might well continue for some time.

But the situation arising from transfer of the main control of the country to Fascist hands will bring a crop of new problems, national and international, the outcome of which is impossible to foresee.

Insurgent Offensive

The present rebel offensive, which according to a Valencia Government report, has been reinforced by hundreds of planes, tanks, trucks, pieces of artillery contributed by Italy and Germany, began more than three weeks ago. It had been delayed by the Loyalist capture of Teruel, some miles to the south of the present operations last December. It was not until March 9 that General Franco was ready for his drive through Aragon to Catalonia and the sea. The drive began at the southern end of a 135-mile front, reaching from the foothills of the Pyrenees to Castillon Province south of Catalonia. It swept on under Gen. Miguel Aranda, with the Italian Black Arrow division conspicuous in the lead, past Caspe and Alcaniz until a salient had been formed. There it halted for the line farther north to come forward, and has just started forward again toward Valderrobes.

Then began the second drive on March 22 toward Lerida, an industrial center of 35,000 people, which from its position at the head of the coastal range has been called the key to Catalonia.

[Insurgent authorities at Irun said last night they had received an official dispatch from the front saying Lerida, key city in the drive to Barcelona, had been abandoned by its Government defenders and was in flames.]

Leading the attack upon this city is General Yague, with Navarrese and Italian units and the main Moorish columns. The advance began in the usual manner by combined air and artillery barrages against the trenches and fortifications, followed by a machine-gunning of the defenders from the air, after which infantry is poured into the devastated terrain. This strategy, helped by predominance of the rebels in the air, brought quick success. Rebel troops swarmed over the little river Cinca by pontoon bridges, almost up to Lerida itself, supported by an attack to the north which captured a great arms dump at Barbastro and Graus in the Cinca valley, and another attack to the south, capturing Fraga, 15 miles southeast of Lerida, just on the Catalonian border.

Between Lerida and Barcelona, a distance of 80 miles, lies a line of fortified hilltop trenches, before the roads debouch into the great costal plain. The Government has made every effort to hold the Insurgents on this line. It has rushed reinforcements to the front and now claims to have from 230,000 to 280,000 troops to oppose the advance, guarding the passes across the range. It has tried to awaken the Catalonian public to a full sense of its danger by issuing full details of help alleged to be pouring into the rebel territory from Italy and Germany, and it has given out word that in the event of a Franco victory, France has 1,000,000 men ready to send across the Pyrenees against the Fascists, so that the Spanish youth would be commandeered by Italy to fight the French.

Loyalist Holdings

For the time being, however, although the Loyalists only hold four of Spain's 47 provinces, apart from Barcelona, Gerona, Lerida and Terragona provinces, which are involved in the present advance, while the rebels have complete hold of 33, there are no indications of the hoped for help from outside.

One significant sign of the Loyalists' plight is the arrival of 4,000 soldiers at Bagnères de Luchon in France seeking refuge across the Pyrenean border—the expected vanguard of many more—as the Insurgents press on their drive.

Insurgent 'March To the Sea' Goes On

By the Associated Press

Saragossa, Spain, April 2

Insurgent Navarrese forces under Gen. Garcia Valino today occupied Gandesa, only 21 miles from the Spanish Government's eastern coast—the last important stronghold in Tarragona Province barring the Insurgent march to the Mediterranean.

The Insurgents reported capture of 2,000 prisoners in seizure of the city.

Gandesa is at the apex of a triangle of which Tortosa and the city of Tarragona, both on the coast southwest of Barcelona, form the other points. A drive between the two coastal cities would dismember Government Spain.

Ontario Law Takes to Wings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 2—Legislation caught up with "wings over the Arctic" yesterday, and as a result Al Cheesman, pilot, can take his seat as a member of the Council in his home town of Port Arthur.

Last January Mr. Cheesman, who was searching the Arctic with Sir Hubert Wilkins for Russia's missing trans-polar fliers, was re-elected to the Council. Because it takes eight weeks for mail to reach Port Arthur from Aklavik, the nearest point to the polar party's base, Mr. Cheesman radioed his oath of office. But Port Arthur's City Clerk ruled that he must appear in person to be eligible as an Alderman.

However, the City Clerk was still uncertain and went to Toronto for more counsel and advice. The Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs ruled that the radioed oath was illegal, and that only through extra Provincial legislation, at the request of other members of the Port Arthur Council, could the time for taking the oath of office be extended, and a leave of absence granted to the missing Councilman-elect.

Co-members of the Council requested the legislation, and it was announced yesterday by the Ontario Legislature Private Bills Committee that special legislation had been passed, and Al Cheesman could have his seat in the Council. Furthermore, C. W. Cox (Liberal, Port Arthur) who sponsored the bill, declared that Mr. Cheesman had brought fame to Canada and to the Ontario town.

Labor Board Cited In Court Action

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Remington-Rand, Inc., today announced receipt of an order from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals requiring the National Labor Relations Board to show cause by April 11 why a stay of all strike settlement proceedings should not be granted pending appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

A second order, signed by Judge Martin T. Manton, requires the Labor Board to show cause why it should not respect the terms settling a strike in the company's plants, as negotiated by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins a year ago. The order will be served on the Labor Board not later than April 5 and the board must answer at 10:30 a. m., April 11.

Remington-Rand's petition charged that the Labor Board, "or one or more of its agents," subsequent to the strike settlement, negotiated by Secretary Perkins and approved by the top officials of the American Federation of Labor on March 18, 1937, "suggested" that the agreement be not ratified unless a certain paragraph was included. That paragraph was in substance included in the settlement as ratified by the local unions.

The effect of the inserted paragraph, as now interpreted by the Labor Board, according to a Remington-Rand spokesman, is to nullify the Perkins settlement and permit the strike to be ended only on terms dictated by the Labor Board.

Refusing to recognize the Perkins settlement, Remington-Rand officials said, the Labor Board insists that strikers be re-instated at once, regardless of the terms of the settlement and the contracts of the Company with the independent unions, comprising some 6,000 present workers who are seeking to kep their jobs.

Saskatchewan Votes Alfalfa Control Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—To preserve the quality of alfalfa seed, which Saskatchewan exports, particularly to the eastern United States, the Legislature has voted a law intended to prevent valuable strains of seed being polluted by inferior varieties.

'Political Catholicism'

VATICAN CITY, April 2 (AP)—A definition of what the Roman Catholic Church defines as "political Catholicism," was contained in the radiocast from the Vatican station yesterday. The broadcast — linked with official statements denying that the Vatican had authorized the Austrian Roman Catholic Bishop's approval of Austro-German union—took vigorous issue with a statement in the official organ of the German S. S., or Black Shirt Guards.

This statement, contained in "Das Schwarze Korps," excoriated "political Catholicism." The Vatican reply declared that a "false political Catholicism" existed, and repudiated this concept which, it said, had often done "heavy damage" to the church.

There exists, however, the radiocast declared, a "true political Catholicism." The description of this concept, as given in the Associated Press translation of the German text, follows:

Political Catholicism in the true sense means that the Pope or the Bishop or the faithful must see that the dogmas of the Creator and Redeemer must be practiced in everything respecting the creation, both in the state and in society.

Whoever wishes to attack or defame this Catholicism as true religion and Christianity fights against Christianity with the criminal force of the state's power. And, because of this political Catholicism, the ecclesiastical pastors, and especially the holy fathers, present in the encyclicals and allocutions, observations on all ethical problems both state and social.

In this cause, the faithful also are enlisted in full consciousness of baptism and confirmation.

All are obligated in each separate county to activate and practice these ideas in every way. Even the Catholic Action cannot renounce activity without exception in every aspect of real life.

A general renunciation of this sort does not exist in Catholic practice nor does there exist a withdrawal into the field of pure absolute religion as many today declare. This would be equivalent to true heresy.

Study Urged to Find New Uses for Grain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Research to discover new uses for grain was urged by Charles H. Bliss, President of the High School Section of the Saskatchewan School Trustees Association in an address at Saskatoon.

Possibly grain marketing agencies could establish research scholarships and provide laboratories for the work of finding new uses for wheat in western Canada, he said. New uses found for grain, he said, would "stabilize the demand for grain and provide a more permanent income for farmers."

Tacoma Improvement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Tacoma's downtown power and light lines will soon all be underground. The change, started over a year ago, is now 90 per cent completed, and the job will be finished in a few weeks, at a cost of about $500,000. Mr. Ira Davisson, Light Commissioner here, says that "advantages of underground lines are improved appearance, much greater safety from live wires, greater continuity of service, and elimination of many additional transformers."

Russian Purge in Agriculture

MOSCOW, April 2 (AP)—Three persons have been given capital sentences in Novosibirsk Province, Siberia, on charges of disrupting collective farming.

Simultaneously, it was disclosed that four officials of a Leningrad lantern factory, including the manager, I. Krassin, had been arrested for trial on charges of manufacturing defective lanterns.

It was charged that six of these lanterns were supplied to the polar exploratory party commanded by Ivan Papanin, which recently was rescued from the Arctic Sea off Greenland after drifting for months on an ice floe.

A radio complaint from Papanin while on the ice floe that his lanterns were smoky and unsatisfactory resulted in the investigation which brought about the arrests.

Investigators said they found that instead of providing the expedition special lanterns, as ordered, factory officials picked six out of a stock of 5,814 defective lanterns produced in 1937.

A renewal of the search in polar wastes for the plane of Sigismund Levaneffsky, which vanished last August in flight over the North Pole toward North America, has been revived, according to information made public today. Five men were in the plane with Mr. Levaneffsky.

Renewal of the search followed close on Government criticism of the Northern Sea Route Administration, in charge both of the flight and the Papanin party's rescue expedition.

Three planes from a search party wintering at the Rudolfs Island base were reported to have scanned the ice fields in vain in hope of finding wreckage.

Woman Invades Ranks Of Tugboat Captains

MONTREAL—Casting off a giant hawser without losing speed or tieing up to a wild lumber raft is usually a man's job, but when Miss Ollie Johnson recently got her Master Tugboat ticket for inland waterways, she proved that a woman can do it too.

Captain Ollie can skipper a tugboat from Father Point where pilots climb aboard ocean liners to bring them up the St. Lawrence river, to the head of the Great Lakes.

Tutored by Capt. J. A. Raymond, Principal of Montreal Nautical School, Captain Johnson is believed to be the first woman to pass the Master Tugboat examination.

Arctic Calls MacMillan; Explorer Plans 17th Trip

PITTSBURGH, April 1 (AP)—Commander Donald B. MacMillan disclosed plans for his 17th expedition to the Arctic last night, and at the same time reaffirmed his conviction that Eskimos "never take a bath."

The veteran explorer reflected: "I've traveled about 50,000 miles in the Arctic and visited six different tribes, and none of those people ever took a bath."

Mr. MacMillan said his expedition, which will be made up of about 20 young college graduates, would sail from Portland, Me., June 24 in an 88-foot schooner. The scientists hope to visit Labrador, Melville Bay and Baffin Land on a 6,000-mile, 10-month trip. The purpose of the voyage is to add to the store of scientific knowledge of these areas.

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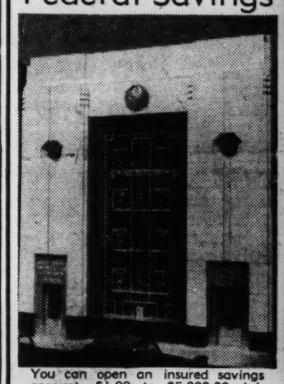
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Organization of Anti-Fascist Nations for Peace Advocated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—Declaring that British foreign policy today is paying "far too much attention to Fascist dictators who are not to be trusted and cold-shouldering Democratic powers," Herbert Morrison, Member of Parliament, chairman of the London County Council and British Labor Party leader, was here today with a plea for the collective organization of the Anti-Fascist nations for peace.

Frankly critical of the handling of the current European crisis by the Neville Chamberlain Government, Mr. Morrison envisaged a combination of the democracies that would find Great Britain leading Europe for peace in company with France and Soviet Russia with an effectiveness that would win United States support against the "war-making states of Germany, Italy and Japan."

"The real thing needing to be done," he declared in his initial American interview as the 20-day guest of the American Labor Party, "is to pay really serious attention to the possibility of co-operation among the democratic and peaceful peoples of the world. These powers represent far and away the bulk of the world's people — territorially, financially, economic and military. If they would pull together, make the stand for the organization of peace and develop their political and economic organization to its full extent, they, and not the fascist states, could take the initiative in foreign policy.

For Peace

"This is not said with the idea of developing a war alliance against anybody, but for maintaining the peace. We have got to get out of the idea that peace may be had by wishing for it. It is the result of movement, of action. And peace needs its general staff of organizers no less than war needs it.

"Unfortunately the peaceful powers are each going along to a great extent in their own way, their thought far more on keeping themselves than the world out of trouble. It is an attitude that is placing the power of initiative and the real momentum in the hands of the Berlin-Rome dictators.

"My own country has a great responsibility for this state of affairs. Our Government is not leading anything anywhere; is apparently without either a comprehensive policy or an idea, individual or collective, of peace and the moral responsibility of the League of Nations.

"I believe, if America could see Europe pulling itself together, with Britain leading Europe in the collective organization for peace, this country would co-operate in specific moves to this end."

Third Visit

Mr. Morrison, who arrived here yesterday aboard the Steamship Washington, of the United States Lines, is making his third visit to the United States in three years, but for the first time as a guest of an American Labor entity. Discussing his purpose in coming here, he stressed that he had come not as a propagandist, but as "a British politician who thinks it very important that those engaged in public work in Great Britain be better able to interpret the thought of America to the English people."

He described the British Labor Party as "very strictly opposed to the foreign policy Prime Minister Chamberlain seems to be pursuing." This was not, he said, because the Labor Party was against negotiations for a peace settlement with any nation on the basis of disagreement with its political policy.

"But these negotiations are ill-timed, we believe," he continued. "They tend to increase the power and influence of the Fascist governments at a time when they should be deflated. We thing we shall be cheated, not because of any consciousness of wickedness in these things but on the basis of fascist technique."

Mr. Morrison was the American Labor Party's guest of honor at a trade union luncheon at the Commodore Hotel today. He will remain in New York for an address to the City Council and a national radiocast next week, then go to Chicago to meet the trade union groups of the Middle West, returning east for another national radiocast, a visit with President Roosevelt and a farewell public rally here before returning to England on April 20.

Moscow-Bound

© Harris & Ewing

Alexander Kirk
Embassy Counselor

Kirk Assigned To Moscow Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—Alexander Kirk, wealthy and socially prominent career diplomat, has been appointed counselor of the U. S. Embassy at Moscow continuing the tradition of sending a stanch expression of the capitalist system to the capital of communist Russia.

The system was inaugurated when Joseph Davies, prominent corporation lawyer and husband of the extremely wealthy Emily Post Close Hutton Davies, was sent to Moscow as Ambassador. It proved eminently successful in many respects. Whereas the Russians were disappointed in William C. Bullitt whom they expected to be sympathetic, they were intrigued by the Davieses and the atmosphere of capitalist luxury which they managed to take with them wherever they went in Russia.

The State Department came to the conclusion that opposites apparently attract and that the wisest diplomacy is to send to Moscow diplomats who would arouse the curiosity of the Russians rather than partial sympathizers who would merely cause disillusionment and disappointment.

Mr. Kirk is a graduate of Yale, Harvard Law School and the Ecole Libre in Paris. He entered the diplomatic service in 1915, being sent almost immediately to Berlin.

Phi Delta Delta Head Seeks To Make Women Tax Conscious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla. April 2—"I want to make people, women especially, tax conscious. Women hav such a large stake in the government I believe they should become aware of the taxes they are paying," declared Miss M. Vashti Burr, President of conscious. Women have such a large Phi Delta Delta legal fraternity (international) and President of the Women's Professional Panhellenic Association, stopping in Miami on a tour of the various chapters of the fraternity in the United States, being a guest of the Miami chapter, Alpha Phi.

Miss Burr, a practicing attorney of Harrisburg, Pa., was a pioneer in the Department of Justice, being the first woman ever appointed to the position of Deputy Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania. She was also the first woman to procure a constitutional amendment in her state, and is the author of two books used as legal reference works, "Real Estate—Method of Taxation and Assessment," and "The Cost's the Thing."

"I am qualifying as a tax expert," Miss Burr said in talking of her work. "Having been made a member of the Committee on Taxation of the Pennsylvania Bar Association encourages me in my aim."

Continuing about women's share of the tax burden, Miss Burr said, "As two thirds of all taxes are raised by the indirect method, it is the hardest thing in the world to make people conscious of the ways in which they are being taxed."

Asked to mention some striking examples of indirect taxation, she replied, "For example, take a suit of clothes. From the back of the sheep to the back of the man, 10.49 per cent of the price is tax; 6½ per cent of the cost of a loaf of bread is tax; 8½ per cent of the price of a pound of beef is tax. That brings it down to what concerns every woman.

"If you rent a house, 25 to 30 per cent of the rent is tax. In the United States, 14,000,000 people own their own homes and pay direct taxes; but 11,000,000 families pay rent, and figuring five to a family, that makes about 50,000,000 people paying indirect taxes as rent."

"What can women do about it? The principal thing is to have them become tax conscious. If people knew what they are paying in indirect taxes they would demand a reduction in the high cost of government and a sum certain in their total tax bill. Under the present complicated system nobody knows how much anything is.

Miss M. Vashti Burr
President of Phi Delta Delta Legal Fraternity (International)

"It is estimated that the income from taxes by federal, state and local governments is about $12,000,000,000 a year, and it is also estimated that the government expenditures are over $18,000,000,000 yearly. When it is realized the obligations the Government already has entered into, and is still spending $6,000,000,000 more than it earns, citizens should insist upon Congress repealing or modifying the capital gains tax and the undistributed profits tax so that private industry will have confidence to go ahead. Then there will be more jobs and less need for relief and government expenditures. If it could be accurately computed it is believed that today the average citizen pays 30 cents of every dollar he earns in indirect taxes. It is the laboring man that is supporting those on relief."

Turning to the subject of the Phi Delta Delta legal fraternity, Miss Burr said there are 1,800 members reaching from Vancouver to Mexico City, and in nine foreign countries.

"We are encouraging members to qualify to become members of local, state, and federal bar associations, just as lawyers, not as women. We do not encourage the formation of women's bar associations. They give men attorneys too good an alibi. We believe we should progress on merit, the same as men."

Air Rights Given To Pan American On New U.S. Isle

(Continued from Page 1)

in the area between Hawaii and Samoa. The first group acquired—Baker, Howland and Jarvis—proved a disappointment. Enderbury is also considered a doubtful value. These four are all solid islands which do not afford a protected landing area for seaplanes. They would be useful only for land planes. As such they would provide an emergency field for such planes as are used on the Navy's aircraft carriers. But they could not be used for commercial aviation which employes seaplanes on the Pacific run, nor for the big patrol planes which the Navy prefers for long range over water patrol.

Britain Ignored

Mr. Ickes' order completely ignores Britain's counterclaim to Canton Island which, so far as can be learned, has not yet been brought to the stage of diplomatic negotiation. There is a British occupying party with a radio station on Canton Island today, as well as an American party—somewhat more numerous. Flags of both nations also are flying (figuratively) in cement markers. (Actually, the flags are stainless steel plaques set in masonry.)

From all reports, the rival occupying parties are carrying on most amicably, while their respective governments decide which shall remain and which depart. The license to Pan American Airways may bring the matter to a head. Every indication is that the American interests intend to proceed at once to transform the island into a commercial air base.

Satisfactory Settlement On Pacific Isle Question Is Predicted in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A "satisfactory settlement" is confidently anticipated here to the rival claims of Britain and the United States to the Phoenix Islands in the Pacific.

Meanwhile Britain is not foregoing her claim to sovereignty over the islands. This claim depends largely upon the "law" of inchoate title. This "law," which came into force at the time of the great discoveries, maintains that discovery of an island or territory hitherto unknown is equivalent to acquisition through occupation.

It was on the basis of this title that the British Government granted rights to trading facilities on the islands to certain companies at the end of the 19th century.

The granting of these rights is held by authorities here to strengthen Britain's claim to the islands. Inchoate title is not nowadays considered sufficient claim in international law. It is held that discovery must be backed up by the occupation or administration of the territories discovered.

When the possible value of the Phoenix Islands, particularly Canton and Enderbury, was first understood Britain dispatched a landing party to Canton and an administrative officer has been there since 1937. The group was formally declared to be under the administration of the Ellice Group.

The legal position of the rival claims of Britain and the United States is very vague. No unanimity exists among writers on international law with regard to modes of acquiring lands, according to Oppenheim's International Law. But the only real guide to rightful sovereignty appears to be occupation of such territory as is not already under the sovereignty of another State. And this occupation must be effective occupation, consisting of "possession" and "administration."

The British claim would seem to rest on the supposition that when America occupied Enderbury it was already "under the sovereignty" of Britain, this sovereignty depending jointly on incohate title and the fact that private companies had previously been granted rights to the island by Britain, this grant being claimed as "possession." Canton is in a different category as it was already occupied by Britain when U. S. marines landed.

Anschluss: Economic Gains and Burdens

(Continued from Page 1)

strain on the German economy. Moreover, fuel has presented a problem for Austria—the solution of which must now be accomplished within the German economy. The Reich is in a position to furnish the coal which Austria needs, but petroleum is a different matter. More than 85 per cent of Austria's oil supplies have been imported—and petroleum is one of the important commodities, the import of which has constituted a serious problem for Germany itself.

Anschluss, however, will solve the problem of Germany's "paying" for the commodities it wants from Austria. Hitherto, the Reich could have had all of Austria's products it desired—provided payment was made either in cash or suitable goods. But this it either could not, or would not, do. Austria becomes an economic part of Germany. And one of the first symbols of this union was the removal of the 40 per cent restriction on Austrian imports, which had been placed in operation by Germany, Nov. 1, 1937.

Wood is a raw material essential for the development of many new industries which have sprung up here since 1933, since it is the basis not only of paper and artificial silk, but also of all the other by-products of cellulose. More than 37 per cent of the province's total area is forest. Since about one third of this is owned by public authorities, the costs of exploiting it will be appreciably less. In 1927, Austrian wood exports amounted to 2,090,000 tons, with a value of 200,000,000 schillings (about $40,000,000). Germany took about 32 per cent of the total exported.

The axe will be busy in Austrian forests during the coming months. The new Greater Germany will certainly produce more artificial silk and other cellulose products, and it is very likely that this will enable it to become an even stronger competitor on the world markets.

New Iron Supplies

Iron ore has been sorely needed by Germany for years past—so much so that a "Hermann Göring Company" was registered some months ago for the exploitation of ore deposits long rejected as too poor. Austria's iron ore output in 1936 was 1,200,000 tons, and for 1937 estimates place it somewhat higher. It has always been annoying to the Third Reich, in its shortage, that it was thwarted from obtaining the total output even though German capital, through the Vereinigte Stahlverein of Düsseldorf were the principal shareholders in the companies concerned.

Austrian iron ore reserves are estimated at about 220,000,000 tons—about 16 per cent of those of Germany. This new addition will make Germany less dependent upon Swedish supplies, so that in this way the Third Reich will have cleverly circumvented the British monopoly of Scandinavian supplies for the next months, and within its own frontiers, thus eliminating the necessity for buying with foreign exchange.

The Austrian production of magnesite, important for the manufacture of carbonic acid, is the largest in the world, being about 300,000 tons a year, which is almost twice that of the United States, its next competitor. But in the case of both magnesite and graphite much American capital is invested and the raw materials have been largely exported across the Atlantic. There are also deposits of copper, silver and sulphur and these will certainly be exploited to the full during the coming months.

Water Power Development

There is very little coal in Austria, but "white coal" in the form of water power has been highly developed since 1919. In Salzburg, Carinthia, Tyrol, Upper and Lower Austria there are large water-power stations—the Achensee Works for example—and the state railways in these provinces have long been electrified. Much foreign capital, as well as a lot of German, has been invested in these development schemes and the future potentialities—especially in the Danube hitherto almost untapped—are enormous. (Already they have a capacity of 1,600,000 horsepower, which is little less than that of Germany, to which 13-14 per cent of the total production of current is exported.)

Last year's production of petroleum amounted to 33,000 tons, mainly obtained from Lower Austria and the prospects of further developments appear favorable.

Germany has obtained from Austria an addition to its meager foreign exchange funds of 230,000,000 marks from the reserves of the Austrian National Bank. Most of the Austrian banks will now be absorbed by bigger German banks. Many of the German institutions had branches or old connections in pre-war Austria (e. g. connections between the Dresdner and the Mercur Banks) and the Bavarian banks are particularly linked up with those in the neighboring Austrian provinces. The Austrian savings banks had at the end of 1937, deposits totalling 1,770,000,000 schillings.

Agricultural Products

Austria, in agriculture, can give German dairy produce and cattle but in cereals, such as potatoes and beets, the new province will be dependent upon the old Reich.

Austria's imports from Germany last year were of a value of 211,600,000 schillings and its exports to Germany 165,700,000, showing a favorable German balance of 45,900,000 schillings. If one examines the trade balances of both areas, it will be found that, whereas Germany had an active balance in 1937, Austria's apart from its trade with the Reich, was adverse to the extent of 177,000,0000 schillings. This, it may be contended, is not a very considerable figure, but the new annexation will not improve the Reich's commercial balance.

The economic assimilation of Germany and Austria will take some time. Even the most optimistic National Socialists think in months. To establish a common currency and a unified economic structure, to make the new trade arrangements with foreign states, necessary through the disappearance of an independent Austria, will all take time. The return of the Saar is an analogy but only on a small scale seeing that Austria is 40 times the size of the Saar, its population about 10 times as large, and differences between German and Austrian price levels are much greater. The fact that a pound of butter here costs about 1.60 marks, and in Austria the equivalent of 60 pfennig, indicates the problem of adjustment of prices and wages.

Part of Four-Year-Plan

Austria will now be subjected to all the regulations of the Four Year Plan in agriculture, industry and trade generally, as well as in wages, taxes, foreign exchange and transport.

Austria will certainly gain in that its unemployment will disappear. Its youth, hitherto only bound for one year military service will henceforth serve two years, and six months labor service before that. The Nation Socialists, following their policy in the Reich, will also initiate new scheme of road building and rearmament, and German tourists will again crowd into Austria.

But whatever be the economic benefits measured in terms of debit and credit from the Anschluss, the National Socialists certainly consider it worth while since Austria extends the territorial basis of the Four Year Plan structure, helping not only to furnish certain essentials but also giving Germany a new place in world trade. All Austria's trade treaties will now be null and void, and the new ones will be made by the Greater Germany, which has a far greater bargaining power and has directed its economic development in a far different way than did Austria. Germany, on the middle Danube, will seek not only to retain the advantageous position Austria had in the central and southeastern markets, but also to improve it. This it can very well do since it has long been the chief market for the agricultural products of the Balkans and none of these countries are able to prevent its economic penetration.

Italy's Economic Plan

The new annexation certainly means the end of the economic agreements under the Rome Protocol (Italy, Hungary and Austria), so that henceforth Italy will lose what little economic hold it formerly had in the Danube basin.

If one judges Germany's annexation of Austria from a military-economic standpoint, one sees that it has gone a long way toward securing Hungarian grain and Rumanian petroleum for the Greater Germany in time of war.

What of the new position of Austria's foreign indebtedness? At the moment nothing official has been announced on this matter, but it is considered certain that, since the foreign exchange restrictions now applying in the Reich will be extended to Austria, this will also include Austrian loans. Two of these, in which Anglo-Saxon countries are particularly interested, are the Austrian 7½ per cent loan of 1930, and the 4½ (1934-59) Conversion Loan. The former of these is guaranteed by the receipts of Austrian customs duties and tobacco monopoly, while the latter carries in addition the guarantees of England, France and Czechoslovakia (24½ per cent each) and Italy (20½ per cent), and the remaining 6 per cent by other states. If it is decided that Austria voluntarily alienated her independence, then these different guarantors would probably not continue to recognize their separate obligations. To the 1930 loan, the United States contributed $25,000,000 and England £3,000,000; and in the second loan England is involved to the extent of £10,200,000.

The principles upon which the Reich deals with its foreign creditors will now be extended to Austria's creditors.

Austria's foreign obligations had decreased within five years from 4,250,000,000 schillings (about $800,000,000) to 2,060,000,000 schillings.

Last year the amount of gold and currency in the National Bank increased by 57,00,000 schillings. In the course of four years deposits in the savings banks rose from 2,187,000,000 to 2,450,000,000 schillings.

Hitler Says He's 'Dictator'

STUTTGART, Germany, April 2 (AP) — Reichsführer Adolf Hither styled himself a "dictator" yesterday for the first time in a public address.

The term was applied ironically, however, in a discussion of his historic Berchtesgaden meeting on Feb. 12 with Former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria.

Speaking in behalf of the April 10 plebiscite on Germany's union with Austria, Herr Hitler observed sarcastically:

"It was strange that I, with the nation behind me, should have to ask to meet with a man with a nation against him, and he calling himself a democrat.

"So I, as dictator of the German people, asked Schuschnigg, the democrat, to come and talk to me.

"Then, to justify himself before the democracies of the world as a democrat he thought of playing for time. He thought too loudly."

"I had to act quickly," Herr Hitler told his audience. "There was no time to ask the Reichstag. But now the world is witnessing this spectacle:

"I, the so-called dictator, am asking the German people whether it approves of my actions."

The Führer added that "Bismarck created the empire with blood and iron," but that at that time "one thing was still lacking—the great ideal which we now have."

Tower-to-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

Roosevelt from the other side of the shield. A common tendency will be, however justly, to judge the Administration by its ability to handle the economic problem.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mr. Hoover's Speech

¶ **Perhaps** the fact that Mr. Hoover returns from Europe during cloudy days in the Roosevelt Administration, may be superficially referred to as poetic justice, for it will be recalled that the New Deal bonfire was set alight during the dark days of Mr. Hoover's Administration; and it will likewise be recalled that the torch-bearer felt free to indulge in bitter personalities. Mr. Hoover did not seize the opportunity to repay in kind. Speaking before the Council on Foreign Relations the burden of his talk was a warning that the United States should look to the preservation of its own peace by avoiding alliances with other countries which might lead to war. "We must keep peace with dictatorships as well as with popular governments," he declared. But he warned against possible consequences of "planned economy," which he pointed out had preceded the establishment of most dictatorships.

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The International Week

¶ **Monday** — Apparently in retaliation for Mexico's drastic tariff increases and expropriation of the $400,000,000 foreign oil industry, the United States prepares to discontinue purchase of Mexican silver. • Recommending "careful consideration." President Roosevelt sends to Congress Hungary's proposal for settlement of its debts to the United States. It offers to pay 100 cents on the dollar but asks to be excused from paying interest. • Tokyo reports that the Japanese Government proposes to pay the full amount of indemnity asked by the United States for the sinking of the Panay, $2,214,007.36. • The Japanese instituted "Reformed Government of the Republic of China" at Nanking is hailed by Japanese newspapers as inaugurating a "new era of peace and prosperity." • Bulgaria, after three years of dictatorship, has a parliament. • The Italian Government unofficially warns France that intervention in Spain would have unpredictable repercussions.

¶ **Tuesday** — America's "economic sanction" incidental to the oil expropriation is felt in Mexico where currency falls sharply. • Moscow starts a new purge, finding the work of the Northern Sea Route Administration unsatisfactory, charges "criminal anti-Soviet activity." • Czechoslovakia's Premier gives a firm negative to local Germans' demands for new elections and "self-administration." • America's diplomatic efforts to organize a special International Committee to aid emigration of political refugees is approved by the first nine of the 29 Governments invited to co-operate.

¶ **Wednesday**—Britain, France and the United States definitely agree to scrap the 35,000-ton limit on the size of battleships (in London March 29) and a French chamber committee looks favorably on authorization of two new battleships. • Mussolini boasts of Italy's warmaking power, but warns of the menace of air raids by recommending a movement from big cities into small towns. • America warns Mexico that it must either guarantee "fair, assured and effective" compensation for all confiscated foreign property, or return it to its owners. • Premier Chamberlain announces that he will push on with his policy of conciliating Germany and Italy.

¶ **Thursday**—One thousand Spanish Government militiamen, cut off from their base by an insurgent advance, flee into France. • The Polish-Lithuanian frontier is reopened after 18 years, but without the resumption of cordial relations between citizens of the two countries. • Rumania's new central government gets under way with practically dictatorial powers. • Mexico sees a new "Party of the Revolution" come into being with a program of "Mexico for the Mexicans."

¶ **Friday**—Following an order by the Czech Cabinet for a "political truce" during April forbidding political demonstrations, the Sudeten German Party announces that it is an independent movement within the republic, claiming it receives no orders from Germany. • Britain makes an increase of about 25 per cent in the Jewish immigration quota for Palestine effective, because of the plight of Jews in Central Europe. • Barcelona calls for volunteers to halt the Franco drive.

¶ **Saturday**—Britain and United States formally announce abandonment of the 35,000-ton limit on battleships, blaming Japan. • Pan American Airways granted use of Canton Island in the South Pacific for use for commercial aviation purposes, ignoring Britain's claim. • French Foreign Office announces preparations to evacuate its citizens from Barcelona if emergency develops. • Moscow sentences three persons to firing squad for disrupting collective farming. • Chinese defense strengthens as Japan pushes its South Shantung offensive.

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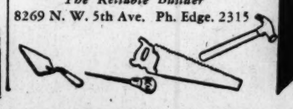

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Newspapers in Schools Held Aid to Independent Thinking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The newspaper has a place in the high school curriculum as a source of information and as a means of inspiring independent thinking, conclude the authors of a study of the use of newspaper in secondary schools, published in the March issue of The School Review.

C. C. Harvey of the department of Secondary-School Principals of the National Education Association here and Cecil F. Denton of the University High School, University of Chicago, after analyzing the use of newspapers in 44 senior high schools throughout the country, insist that the time has arrived for a concentrated program for training high school pupils to exercise some degree of discrimination in the acceptance, the rejection, and the interpretation of what they read in newspapers.

The purpose of the study was to discover (1) what use the schools are making of the newspaper in classroom work, and (2) what effort is being made by the schools to train pupils to become intelligent readers of newspapers.

It was discovered that the newspapers received regularly by the libraries of the schools were, in order of frequency: local newspapers, The New York Times, The Christian Science Monitor, The Chicago Tribune, The Chicago Daily News, The Chicago Herald and Examiner, and The United States News. Three Chicago papers are included because 17 of the schools studied are in Illinois. Eight were in Indiana, four in New York, three in Pennsylvania, two in Michigan, and one each in California, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

It was found that 62 per cent of the boys replying to a questionnaire read one newspaper or more each day, and 55 per cent of the girls. The reasons given for reading showed there was little teacher guidance, the Review article points out. In 16 schools, for example, it says, the percentage of boys who read newspapers at the instigation of the teacher was zero. On the other hand, there was a large percentage in all schools which read for information. Next was entertainment, while some read just "to pass away the time" or because "it is a habit."

Boys and girls, it was found, spend about the same amount of time in reading newspapers, the largest group of each reporting from 15 to 30 minutes a day. Most of them read only items of special interest to them, and but a small percentage, 11.8 of the boys and 8.1 of the girls, read the front page thoroughly. Most of both said they read "for information." Only about 2 per cent of each said they read to "fulfill teacher's requirement."

Almost all read the front page to some extent. The next largest number read motion-picture news, next news items inside, and last, the editorial page. It was noted that accomplishments in science, aviation, and industry headed the list of subjects, with the next largest group interested in activities of young people. Then came crime. Government, occupations, education, gossip, and religion came next in that order.

Of those reporting, 69.1 per cent of the boys and 68.7 per cent of the girls said they generally believe what they read in newspapers.

From principals and teachers the conductors of the survey learned that in 29 of the schools the training of pupils to be intelligent readers and buyers of newspaper was an objective, while in 12 this was not true.

From the heads of the schools it was learned that in 32 it was considered that the newspaper was a wholesome influence on the young people, and in 9 that it is not. In 21 it was thought that the attitudes and ideals which the school is striving to inculcate in pupils is unfavorably influenced by the newspaper reading of the pupils, which appeared not wholly consistent with the answers to the previous question.

All schols, though, agreed that the high school should emphasize training for intelligent reading of the newspaper.

Democracy Suits Western World: Lord Tweedsmuir

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—One system of government which is good for one nation may not be good for another, but democracy is the best system for Western countries because it is concomitant with something very deep in their traditions, said Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, in a recent address here at the eighth annual dinner of the Law Club of the University of Toronto.

The world has fully recognized the merits of a great man, he continued, in replying to the toast to Lord Durham, first Governor-General of Canada, the centenary of whose appointment was being observed. Lord Durham's report had great influence on the future of the whole British Empire, and the Dominion and the whole British world is coming to realize his good judgment and foresight in proposing representative government.

The keystone of his report was that the Crown must be content to govern by representatives who had the confidence of the people. He was criticized for his efforts, and returned to England disappointed. His last words were: "Canada will one day do justice to my memory." Today that hope was realized.

French Strike Accord Imminent

PARIS, April 2 (AP)—Premier Léon Blum's office announced early today that a "basis of accord" had been reached for settlement of the strike of 30,000 metal and aviation industry employees.

The agreement provided that employees return to their jobs Monday, and that employers refrain from penalizing strikers. Collective contracts will be submitted to both factions later today for ratification.

Settlement of the strikes would aid M. Blum in his efforts to avert a cabinet crisis.

Cotton: Losing Its Grip on Southern Farmer

One-Crop Harvest
One of the Chief Objections to Cotton Growing Is That It Requires So Much Attention the Farmer Has Little Time to Devote to Other Crops

County Agent Aids
These Men Are Doing Much to Convince Cotton Growers That Their Future Welfare Lies in Crop Diversification

Keystone; F S A by Mydans

Typical Southern Tenant House
Cotton Is Planted Right Up to the Front Door, Allowing No Space for a Flower Garden or Vegetables for Home Consumption

Foods Jobs Wait For Students Of Manhattan School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—This city's food industry has donated $25,000 worth of equipment to the Board of Education's new Food Trades Vocational High School which opens May 1 in the old P. S. 16 building in West 13th Street, because there is such a wide demand in the food trades for young men and women with aptitude and training that it has jobs ready and waiting to absorb them as soon as they are available.

The food industry is ready to make donations to equipment for similar schools in other boroughs if results in this test school, come up to present expectations, according to Jacob Simonson, who is in charge of the organization of the school.

"When the school is ready to open we shall transfer students now taking domestic science training in the West Side Continuation School. To get our instructing staff we have interviewed and investigated hundreds of butchers, bakers, and candlestick makers; and as a result we have assembled a staff which is not only strong in practical experience and individual ability, but which knows how to teach as well."

The bakery shop equipment includes bread mixer, automatic gas oven, 80-quart cake mixer, ten pupils' benches, and a platform for the teacher. A pantry adjoining the bakery will include machinery for washing dishes. The walls have been newly tiled.

The school building was erected in 1845. The work of demolition of old fixtures, walls, and partitions was begun by the WPA in mid-February. The building served the Greenwich Village area during Victorian days as its only public elementary school. New maple flooring has been laid throughout the building, and a cafeteria, with the latest type ice-cream fountain, cold-salad counter, and complete steam tables is being installed, all on the first floor.

The second floor has a complete grocery store, catering-service room, food bateriology laboratory, special diet laboratory, three classrooms, and an office. The third floor has a lecture hall, five more classrooms, and the men teachers' room. A pantry adjoining the bakery will include the latest machinery for peeling potatoes and washing dishes.

The Board plans to admit pupils on a trial basis, Mr. Simonson says, and only those who show definite fitness for the work will be retained. At the outset classes will be confined to pupils in the eighth and ninth grades, but the plans of the Board of Education with respect to the project include adult education classes in the evening.

"I have been most agreeably surprised by the response of the foods industry to the overtures made by the Board of Education. Packers, bakers, and others in the food trade have told us that there is now, and will continue to be, a job waiting, literally, for every person properly equipped for it. And with this inviting prospect at hand for the absorption of our trained pupils we feel that the project is one which may easily have a very wide influence on the whole question of youth seeking jobs, and industry with its problems of finding and giving employment."

Flood Control Plan For Ohio Submitted

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—War Department engineers submitted yesterday an Ohio Valley flood control program estimated to cost nearly half a billion dollars.

Col. R. G. Powell, Division Engineer at Cincinnati, outlined the engineers' plans at a hearing before the House Flood Control Committee which is drafting a national program. He said the Department had approved a revised $310,000,000 reservoir system along with a $174,000,000 river wall program recommended previously.

Colonel Powell announced also that engineers were ready to proceed with construction of 15 river walls authorized last year as soon as local communities provided property rights. This work would cost $24,877,000. In the revised reservior program the engineers eliminated 15 projects from 45 previously recommended and added 19. These changes, it was estimated, would increase construction costs from $151,806,000 to $196,000,000; and flowage costs from $94,152,000 to $114,529,000. The total overall expenditure thus would be raised from $245,958,000 to $310,000,000.

South Turns From Tradition It Must Grow Only Cotton

Farms and the Farmer
Second of Nine Articles

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 2—The South is relaxing its historic over-specialization on the cotton crop. If southern farmers can readjust themselves to new conditions, living standards on a million farms are expected to go up.

Crops and humanity are tied together in a way most perceptible in the Cotton Belt. So long has the South travelled in its cotton rut that lately in a notable study cotton was dubbed the "drainer of land and men." Over-concentration has brought penalties, both on the soil and its tillers.

Turn to New Crops

In these days, however, the custom of a century is being jolted for the first time. Cotton farmers are making the largest start on record toward turning to other crops and different farming practices.

The earthqake that jarred both tradition and the impulse for quick profit was the low price for cotton in 1932 followed by Government crop control.

Ten million fewer acres were planted in cotton in 1936 in the 10 principal cotton States than their annual average for the five years prior to the reduction program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In several recent years the cut in cotton acreage ran higher still.

There are two sides to this business of change: One is soil, the other is people. Actually they are much the same, because good soil makes for better living, and vice versa.

Soil Conservation

To take the Government end first, since that is latest, a large fraction of the $500,000,000 subsidy now flowing annually to agriculture goes to southern cotton farmers. They are paid for soil conservation. This need is greatest in the South.

The farming of the "Old South"—the Southeastern States—must be propped up today by commercial fertilizer. Without it there can be no doubt, comments a southern authority, that the cash-crop system would have "failed to survive into this century of worn-out lands."

So the Southeast spends nearly as much on fertilizer as it does for all types of education!

As a means of soil conservation, the Federal Government is stimulating crop diversification. It pays the farmer for reduction of the acreage of his soil-exhausting crops, such as cotton and tobacco, and for the growing of soil-conserving crops, such as clover and lespedeza.

Long Climb Ahead

But it is a long climb yet to the full possibilities of diversification.

For instance, shipments into the South of spinach and carrots 3,000 miles from California are noted by Howard W. Odum in his book, "Southern Regions of the United States"—as well as of rutabagas brought down from Canada, milk, cheese, and butter from the Middle West, and hay from western States. All these things can be and are raised in the South.

Though livestock is recommended by authorities as an aid to a better southern agriculture, Mr. Odum also observes that there has been a decrease in the last decade in the number of livestock.

On the other hand, change is not as easy as it looks. Cotton is the South's natural crop. There isn't any alternative crop able to replace it in a wholesale way.

As to the human end of the one-crop cotton problem, many farmers could do more for themselves if they would.

No Home Garden

It is all too common to find the cabin of a small farmer, especially of a sharecropper tenant, without a sign of a home garden or a trace of feed crops, such as corn for mules.

Instead of growing much of their food, many southern farmers go to the general store or the plantation commissary to buy—on credit—the "side meat" and the corn meal which make up their staple foods, and consume all too little of green vegetables which they might raise themselves.

The credit problem is so big that a leading farm editor of the South deems it the first of all obstacles to a more balanced system of production. Said the President's Committee on Farm Tenancy in its report of last year:

"In the South a large proportion of farm families must go into debt for the means of sustenance, as well as for fertilizers and other requirements while making a crop. For these advances they rely on loans from merchants and landlords, for which they pay a combination of interest and "time" prices frequently equivalent to 30 per cent or more on the face of the loan.

"The system has perpetuated itself in part because the insistence of lenders on the production of cash crops has prevented the farmer from raising his food; and in part because the experience of the farmer himself and the nature of his equipment limit him largely to cash-crop production."

Yet many a planter who has made special efforts to have tenants produce food crops frequently has found them letting the garden land grow up to weeds instead of making a proper use of it.

"Without a desire on the part of the tenant for the better living standards and the greater independence than can be had only as a result of skill, industry and thrift, crop diversification will come but slowly at best," points out Dr. Henry C. Taylor, Director of Farm Foundation.

Evils of the one-crop plan have long been seen, and veterans of the struggle for improvement are the State Colleges of Agriculture.

"For many years agricultural colleges have waged campaigns against the one-crop system," writes Thomas Cooper, Dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Kentucky and Secretary-Treasurer of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

"The approach has been along many lines. Perhaps the most important is that of the presentation of facts and material showing the economic disadvantages of dependence upon a single crop. Constant presentation of the inherent economic danger to agriculture in placing 'all eggs in one basket' has had an effect, especially if a region has passed beyond the exploitative stage.

Rotation Program

"Presentation has been made suggesting other crops that to a degree could supplement the major crop and offer greater security of income, at the same time providing for rotation which would aid in the maintenance of fertility and assist in the control of erosion.

"Inasmuch as the single-crop system does not usually provide for rotation or embody livestock production, much effort has been placed upon the introduction of livestock enterprises, such as with beef, cattle, sheep, swine, dairy cattle, and poultry. Great progress has been brought about in many sections through introduction of the livestock program, wich naturally involves pasture, production of legumes, and the beginning of a rotation.

"Among other effective movements has been the live-at-home program, which has suggested to the single-crop farmer the necessity of providing for the production of home needs so far as possible. Adoption of such a program begins to lead away from the one-crop system."

It is largely through the county agents that the agricultural colleges are reaching farmers with practical advice for diversification.

Besides cotton, the principal one-crop problems occur in wheat, tobacco, and sugar beets. In the southwest of Kansas, Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas, numerous farms running as high as 400 to 500 acres grow nothing but wheat.

Fechner Opens CCC List, Increasing Roll to 260,000

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Director Robert Fechner began yesterday the enrollment of 3,580 war veterans and 55,342 young men to bring the Civilian Conservation Corps up to 260,000.

Officials said sufficient applications were on file to take care of the increase which would be spread over the entire United States. The enrollment of veterans and juniors by States will include:

Connecticut, 71 and 802; Maine, 55 and 363; Massachusetts, 160 and 2,161; New Hampshire, 25 and 186; New York, 540 and 4,560. Pennsylvania, 229 and 4,484; Rhode Island, 42 and 192; Vermont, 11 and 97.

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 2.

President:

On vacation in Warm Springs, Ga.

Senate:

Passed, 49 to 42, bill giving President power to reorganize the Government departments.
Passed bill setting up 22 new Federal judgeships.
Passed $130,511,715 appropriation for State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor departments.
Passed $549,227,842-record-peacetime Navy Department appropriation.
Passed Glass bill extending RFC loaning powers to business and political subdivisions.
Approved resolution calling for Federal Trade Commission investigation of trade policies in automobile industry.

House:

Adopted Senate resolution for TVA investigation.
Passed bill striking at "numbers" racket in D. C.

Departments:

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, called on Mexico to compensate American oil interests for expropriated properties.
Land office upheld Government's claim to disputed section in Elk Hills Oil fields in California.

Strip Farming Stops Soil Drift In Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Under an act passed in the Assembly, the Saskatchewan Government is tackling the problem of soil drifting on the wind-blown southern part of the Province. For thousands of farm acres, suffering from erosion in seasons of drought, have become virtually abandoned by owners.

Most of the area is in the light land belt of the southwest. A one-time ranching space, it was invaded by the wheat farmer in the war years. High prices made farmers "mine wheat," as the practice of constant production is termed. Such type of grain cultivation in time depleted the ground of its fiber. In years of ample moisture no acute trouble, indeed, arose; but a drought cycle gripped southern Saskatchewan in 1930 and has continued practically uninterrupted since. Lack of moisture led to crop failures, and the earth was quickly eroded by hot, dry winds. Many inches of the top were rasped off, piling along fences and ditches. The dirt crept and became as shifting as sand.

With the region assuming the look of a desert, the Provincial Government was urged to take action to force farmers to adopt methods of cultivation calculated to halt the erosion and to restore fiber to the soil.

With this end in view, the Assembly passed its Act to Control Tillage Operations. Deciding against any blanket regulations in a country where conditions differ vastly in different quarters, the Government placed the control in the hands of rural municipalities, small units, the officials of which are cognizant of their local characteristics.

A good deal of democracy was also put into the Act, in that control measures are left to the residents of the municipality. Only by a petition of at least 40 residents can the Municipal Council start the machinery; and the final decision as to whether control will be adopted is left to a vote of the ratepayers. Then the Municipal Council decides upon the particular form it desires and that is suitable to the district. Such methods include strip farming, now claimed by agriculturists to be particularly effective in halting soil drifting; the cultivation of cover crops, designed to restore soil fibre, or the use of trash cover, or the spreading of straw or other refuse on the land.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Comes Spring—And Children Dream Again of Camps

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Scenes From the Leaves of Many A Happy Camper's Thoughts

For Boys and Girls by Thousands, Summer Days Mean the Wonder of Camp—and All It Brings of Growth

By Millicent J. Taylor
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tall forest trees were dark in the night wind, a few stars caught among their branches. Somewhere an owl hooted, and through the black wood where the path bent downward toward the lake a whippoorwill fluted his oddly thrilling minor triad. The rows of tents and cabins were dark and still; but the reason was found in the glow over yonder, a circular opening where tall trees had been held back to reveal the starry sky. There on logs and benches, on cushions and on the bare carpet of pine needles, the whole camp sat around the glowing council fire. A story was under way, and when Lee told a story the girls sat with their ears so ready that the whippoorwill had no rival at all.

Many of the girls were old timers, campers who returned year after year to the tents and cabins under the pines. In fact, Lee herself, now next to the Head Counselor, had begun as a shy little camper, rather afraid to be away from home, and not at all sure of herself in the cabin of the littlest girls. But then as now, the newcomers were swiftly drawn into the group. There were plenty of other Lees in the making, tonight, as voices rose soft and clear for the final night song. Not a girl felt homesick or alone as they all stood, hands joined, for that precious moment of silent prayer that followed. Then, bidding one another and their good friends the counselors happy good nights, they broke up into affectionate groups and strolled to their tents and cabins. Could it have been barely a week ago that these girls, arriving from many a city and town, from homes of all sorts, happy and otherwise, had come together, each standing out separately and full of worldly conversation, problems, and affairs? Tonight, in their dark green camp uniforms, their very silences showed their sense of unity. If for only this one thing—this being one with a group, this active joy in co-operation and sharing—camp would be worth much to most of the boys and girls who go.

The slanting afternoon rays of the sun filtered through the forest on to a mossy trail. It was a wonderful trail, following through the woods on and upward—easy enough for the small trudging feet, yet exciting as it drew near the top of the mountain. If you will walk a bit faster you may come up with them; a sturdy band of hikers, very small hikers. Yes, they go to camp very young, these days. The little fellows are scarcely more than six and seven. Packs on their backs, they are having their first big woodland thrill—an overnight hike. Wise and careful counselors are with them—such fine young men, and how the little boys look up to them!—and the plans have been made with care so that none grows tired or has too much responsibility for his age.

Obedience, they have found, is important in camp. A good woodsman knows implicit obedience, these little tikes will tell their mothers at the end of the summer (as if they had just discovered this quality and its worth!). Co-operation, too, is important "when fellows are together, Mom." Johnnie, and David, and Billy all learned it. No matter that their Mothers and Dads had been trying to teach it for six years. Camp was just the thing to bring it out for keeps. "Teddy has been like a different boy since he came back," his mother has said. "So much more companionable, helpful around the home, and reliable." She and Dad had long wanted to be real friends with Ted; but what with discipline and their being busy the boy did not get the idea. Then camp; and he learned what real joy and satisfaction comes through comradeship with older people—the counselors. "Gee, Mom, they were swell!" And the three dated their lifetime of friendship from that hour when the youngest of them, the camper, returned.

Pound, pound, pound. Pummel. Blow. What a busy place! It is the crafts studio down near the brook, and one of the most popular hangouts in camp. George is building a bird house. He had come to camp with a passion for shooting. Nobody at home had thought anything of it, for his dad prided himself on his own prowess. But Don, the crafts teacher, loved nature. (Was there a private meeting one night in the counselor's cabin? There are more of these than the campers ever know.) Anyway, Don, the counselor, and George, the camper, "happened" to grow very friendly, and pretty soon George instead of killing, was eagerly observing the beautiful wild creatures. The bird feeding station on the tall pine over yonder is his, and nobody knows more about the birds that come safely to feed there than George. No guns now for him! This is his second bird house.

"Navajo" rugs are being woven, too. And by boys, no less! There is no boy or girl business in good camp craftwork. The boys make rugs and jewelry just as much as the girls do carpentering. Bob is making a little violin. His best pal, a boy from England, has made, in England, reed pipes and played upon them. It isn't a silly performance for boys, it seems; so there is quite a wave of instrument making, and all to the tune of good wholesome conversation in which the counselors join naturally but never dominantly. In fact, much more than handicrafts is being learned in the crafts studios of the camps out across the land.

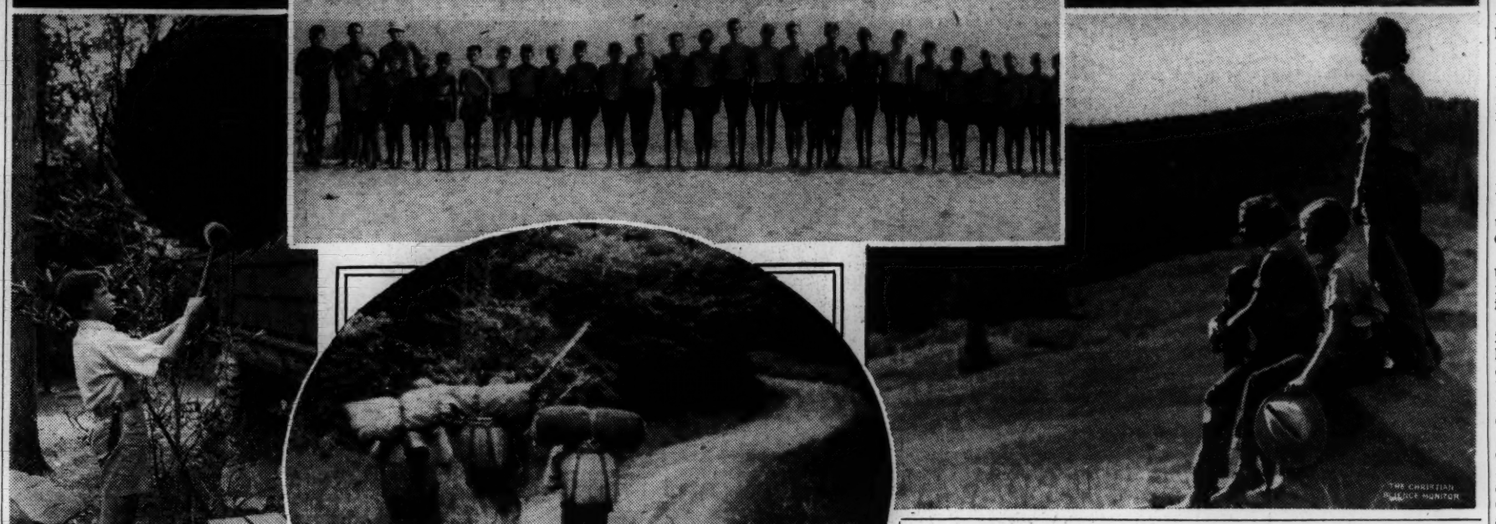
Mary, for example, may never in her life have sat down voluntarily to a quiet task. It was because she did not read very well, and hated to seem inferior so she had gone in hard for active sports. Other people "made things," but she felt awkward at them. Her joy in her first bead headband was touching. She, Mary, had fashioned something beautiful, completed it! After that she went right ahead. Then there was Drew. He was like Mary in that he put off quiet thinking in favor of physical action at all times. But Drew got on badly with others. He never seemed to realize how other people would take things, and was bossy and dictatorial. "It is because he lacks imagination," reported his tent counselor to the Head, after a few days of quiet observation. Thereafter, when anything was to be planned, designed, or built, Drew seemed always to be included. And here he was, in the crafts studio, working on scenery for the play, and most of the good ideas had been drawn out of the "scenery committee" through his thoughtful leadership.

Boys and girls who live in cities, whose amusements include a round of movies, dances, and other sophisticated pleasures, who must move always in large groups, and whose school life is carried on amid hundreds of others, are experiencing the sweet intimacy of horseback trips through the forest, of long talks on the beach with only one or two camper friends, of homemade fun in the camp dining hall on rainy nights when extemporaneous performances make up the rollicking programs. Country children, too, who have known little of the organized play of a good camp, have learned at camp that right at home, given a little different viewpoint, lies a world of wonder and beauty they had not seen before.

"Dear Mother," wrote Marcella, "There is going to be a guest weekend the first week in August. I hope you and Daddy can come." Mother and Daddy went. They had had a hard time staying away from the darling of their hearts, but the Head of the camp had asked them to. When they were met by a joyous, self-reliant Marcella, who had somehow become an individual in her own right, they realized what the Head Counselor had meant in that long earnest talk early in July. Every moment of the week-end visit was a moment freighted with happy discovery. Never, never, did they wish to do anything again to draw Marcella back into the old spoiled, fretful ways. Here was a young person worth knowing. Camp had given her a chance they had not realized she needed; but at least they could see to it that the chance of unfoldment remained hers, afterward, at home. And how they looked forward to the new life with her, to begin when she returned! They, too, would try to grow, and be ready for it.

The night wind swayed the tall firs, and the scent of campfire mingled with the pungent fragrance of pine and birch. Out over the water, beyond the raft, two canoes crossed the broad path of moonlight, for Herb and Larry were bringing their senior groups back from an evening paddle up the inlet. The rest of the boys were sitting or sprawling on the yet warm sand, drying out after a delicious moonlight swim that had been followed by "hot dogs" sizzled on the coals, and ample amounts of cocoa. There had been gaiety, with some rough-and-tumble fun; but the beauty of the scene had soon proved as quieting as wise counselors knew it would be. Boys who had never noticed a line of trees along an opposite shore, canoes in a path of moonlight, firelight on the faces of friends, were noting it now. It was "swell" of the Chief to read that poetry. Just the kind a fellow liked to hear. And the tiny flashlight on his book was soon the focus of appreciative boyish thoughts.

"What did you like best about camp?" someone asked Bob when he got back home again late in August. That scene, and the soft sound of the water lapping on the sand, came promptly into his thought—that and other scenes like them, with singing, and good, quiet talk, among friends. But he only grinned and said, "What did I like best about camp? Oh, all of it. I hope I can go back next year."



Courtesy of Camps Neshobe, Lake Fairlee, Ely, Vt.; Perry-Mansfield, Steamboat Springs, Colo.; Pocono, Lakeville, Pa.; Massasoit, Falmouth, Mass., and Mountain Trails, Wells, N. Y.

Already Boys and Girls Are Poring Over the Camp Catalogues, Mothers and Dads Studying Them, Too, and Conferring, in Order That the Right Camp Shall Be Chosen for Each Child. Old-Time Campers, Now Grown Up, Are Thinking About Camp, Also, and of the Summer Ahead as Camp Counselors. Soon the Days Will Mellow Into Warmth and We Shall Be Off!

Teacher-Pupil Camaraderie

Makes School Today a Very Pleasant Place

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Coming home from school late the other afternoon, my 13-year-old son was obviously in a happy frame of mind. His cheeks were red and his dark eyes sparkled, as he waited for the inevitable question as to what had kept him. When he came, he burst forth with the great news.

"The faculty played our basketball team, and I stayed to see the game."

"Not Dr. Pugsley, too?" I asked, with the air of amazement that I knew was expected of me.

"Yes, and Dr. Thurber, and Mr. Johnson and lots of other teachers," he said. "They won, 22 to 10. But that was partly because our side put in the substitutes and they weren't good enough."

He described the game with amusement and relish—how Dr. Thurber, who is a large man, had stayed near the faculty goal, neatly making baskets, as the ball was passed to him—how different was the appearance of Dr. Pugsley, the principal, when he was dressed in his basketball suit, how the boys and girls had cheered the school team and the faculty, the teachers—all with the greatest good nature.

Relationship Has Changed

This little incident, no doubt of a common nature in elementary school life today, brought home to me again how the relationship of children and their teachers has changed since the days when I was a school child.

Though I had many teachers who were excellent as teachers and a few whom I loved, still the old attitude was one of awe and respect rather than of admiration and friendliness. I feel, from observation of my own two boys, that the new standards are superior.

School was never hard for me and I got along well with my teachers, but it was not the fascinating place it is to my boys. I dislike the days when necessity keeps them home from school, not because they cannot find amusements at home but because they feel that the absence is a real hardship. They are missing something very pleasant and interesting.

I realize that this delight in school is common in the primary grades, where there is decidedly a playtime atmosphere. I have been interested, however, to see the attitude, that school is a treat, continue as the boys have risen to the more formal educational regions of the upper grades.

I am grateful to my children's teachers for their contribution to this state of affairs. While the modern curriculum has something to do with making school a happy place, new teaching attitudes, in my opinion, are equally responsible. All along the line, from kindergarten to junior high school, we have met with only sympathy, kindness, and best of all, humorous appreciation of childish traits and foibles.

The spirit of camaraderie is not overdone. The teacher is still a leader and a superior, withal a friendly understanding one. Naturally we have not developed a race of young paragons, and needs for discipline arise. This discipline is all the more effective, coming as it does from a friend—like Dr. Pugsley—than it would be if it were imposed by an unapproachable headmaster. The natural childish desire to "put something over" diminishes before an attitude which does not invite such actions.

"Dr. Pugsley," the school paper reports, "took a rest during the rest period with the fourth grade on Wednesday." This had been turned in by eager fourth graders as a news item to the inquiring reporter. They were honored, indeed, to have Dr. Pugsley lie down upon the floor on a blanket like their own and have a quiet rest with them.

Eager Participation

"You should have seen the eighth-grade boys and some of the teachers having a snowball fight today," says Cameron coming in from school. And Gordon asks: "May I stay late tomorrow? Mr. Ebbert, the math teacher, has asked Russell and me to come and watch him lead the college band."

Again, I think back to stern Miss Abbott, our principal, both admired and feared (and think I remember now a twinkle in her eye that I did not detect as a child); to unbending Miss Shields, before whom timid children had difficulty in reciting; to others, most of them excellent teachers—but still never my friends in the real sense of the word. My boys, I am sure, have learned as much as I had at their ages—perhaps more—and have had a much happier time in the process.

Play Materials For Home and School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

II

Sand as Play Material

There are all kinds of good sand boxes and beds. If the box or bed is out of doors, it should have covering to prevent waste of sand and insure cleanliness. A wooden cover or canvas can be used. The box built on the ground with a seat all around that opens up with a place to keep the choice sand tools, such as cups, tiny cans, sifters, rolling pins, measures, muffin tins, saucepans, and other containers is quite a necessity. Indoors, the low sand box, six or eight feet long, four feet wide, and 14 inches deep, zinc-lined to hold water, if change is desired, and raised off the floor high enough to allow for ball-bearing casters, is in every way ideal.

Sawdust and wood shavings, when kept in pits or sandboxes, offer fine substitutes, if sand is not obtainable.

A Saturday Feature

Suitably Clad for School?

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We like to hear from teachers. Perhaps some of you will recall that Miss E. L. B. wrote to this column once before, on the subject of parent-teacher co-operation and the desirability of parents visiting schools. Today she emphasizes the same point again and brings up another one—the importance of seeing that one's children are suitably clothed for school,—for the particular school they attend. No parent wishes to make his child an object of embarrassment at school; yet unwittingly some do. The experiences Miss E. L. B. relates help us to understand the child's viewpoint in this matter of dress.—Editor of The Parent.

Nebraska

Dear Editor:

Recently the mother of one of my pupils came to visit and she came to me and made an apology. She said that when her daughter had asked to wear a new dress to school she had refused her. Now, after her visit she realized that the other girls were already wearing bright wash dresses while her daughter still wriggled in an uncomfortable woolen one. Most of the girls were wearing hair ribbons and none wore stockings with rather obvious patches on the knees. This mother said that the girl might just as well have worn the mended hose to play in at home, but that she had simply never stopped to realize that by dressing her in this manner, she had made her an object of embarrassment.

In my class is an intelligent youngster who is a likable lad; but the boy is suffering, becoming moody and out of sorts, and I think I know why. He wears a fine suit to school every day, and looks as though he were a little fashion plate. Every other boy wears conventional shirts and overalls. He is being teased as a "sissy"—he cannot take part in some of the games because his mother wants the suit kept looking new. She does not realize that at her boy's age, he yearns to conform to the conventional pattern of his companions. This boy of hers, whose manners are exceptional, who is clean minded and decent, has become an outcast, and he wants so terribly to be one of the fellows. And yet, what can we teachers do?

If only parents would visit their youngsters' schools every few weeks! They would come to understand their youngsters' problems better. Many of the small mole hills of school life could be talked over, and erased before they grow into real difficulties which sometimes handicap a child's later life. And I feel sure that parents would be more ready to give their children's teacher the benefit of the doubt, and would listen to both sides of the story before forming an opinion, especially an opinion verbally expressed before the children themselves.

Lastly, I wish more fathers would take an active interest in their children's school work. By this I do not mean that I wish father would work out Bill's arithmetic, or punish him when his report is poor, but that father, too, would visit school occasionally and take an intelligent interest. Just a little praise, judicially given by father, would induce small Bill to study that stumbling block called English a great deal harder.

(Miss) E. L. B.

Emphasis on the Positive

Illinois

Dear Editor:

When reading the titles of articles, appearing on one page of today's Monitor I found the words: confidence, courage, co-operation, expression, quality, and self-reliant.

There seems to be a great need for all of these ideas and we are trying to some extent to bring them to our boys who are now five and eight years.

First let us take "confidence." From the time they were learning to walk and to eat alone we have always told them, "Now, Sonny, you know you can hold that spoon and you know what your food is for." As they have grown older and been assigned little tasks about the home they have been told, "You can do this little task or mother would not have asked you." Usually the results are very good, but if not entirely satisfactory the first time, their efforts are praised and they are shown in a pleasant way how to improve upon it the next time. This is done so they will have "courage" to do it again, and often they take great pride in repeating it to surprise mother. For instance, the older boy washed the porches. In a few days after the first lesson he came in beaming because he had washed them again without being asked. The joy expressed by him was a lesson learned in good "co-operation."

We often have to review our lessons in expression because there seem to be so many of them. When one or the other of the boys is invited to a little party or to grandmother's to spend the day, brother, mother and daddy always try to express joy and interest when making preparations. Also when mother and daddy are going out together the boys are taught to express interest in the event however small it may be. Whenever a lesson or a task seems hard, we stop to sing (or, the younger boy would rather whistle) as the birds do while building their nests. Ah, there are ever so many lessons in "expression."

Then there is "quality." Yes, they have learned this word and its meaning too, but not in a material sense. The quality of our voices must be sweet and pleasant; the quality of our reading must be books well chosen; the quality of our appearance must be cleanliness, neatness, promptness and must contain a smile.

All of these little "lifts" will help the child to be "self-reliant"; they have helped ours to such an extent that when any little problem arises while mother is away, the one will help the other through the difficulty, realizing they cannot call to mother for help.

(Mrs.) M. E. V.

Learning to Follow Instructions

California

Dear Editor:

Many times I have found inspiration through the letters in the Parent Column.

I have been trying to impress upon my nine-year-old daughter the necessity of promptness and following instructions carefully.

It seemed to me that the following incident was quite a lesson to her, it brought to her thought quite clearly both what and why we had been trying for—why it is so important to listen carefully in little everyday things.

One evening, after she had washed dishes nicely, I told her she might make her first candy by herself. So she took the cook book and read the directions aloud. When she came to a sentence which read: "⅛ teaspoon cream of tartar or 2 tablespoons corn syrup," she spent several minutes re-reading it before she understood what I meant when I told her we had no cream of tartar, and that she would have to use corn syrup.

I should enjoy hearing from other parents the ways they deal with like situations.

(Mrs.) H. H. L.

A Saturday Column

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of the Parent Column.

WFEA to Organize Foreign Travel

To further its chief objective of international amity, the World Federation of Education Associations has set up a travel bureau to organize group travel by teachers. Reuben T. Shaw of Philadelphia is a sectional leader in this area and will conduct a European tour personally.

In announcing the new set-up the World Federation urged teachers to travel in groups in foreign countries as "a most impressive means of publicizing their interest in international affairs, and emphasizing the interest of the teaching profession in better international understanding and good will."

Part of the inspiration for the move is found in the thought that teachers in the lower salary brackets will be able to stretch their travel dollars farther by booking through their own international organization. "Centralizing the travel desires of the teaching profession through an international bureau," says the WFEA, "will eventually place the teaching profession in a position to bargain collectively and thereby to secure more travel benefits for less expenditure."

For information address the: Travel Bureau, World Federation of Education Associations, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Reuben T. Shaw may be addressed at 1329 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia.

—From the New Jersey Educational Review

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Twenty states have contributed to the one hundred or more water color paintings of American antiques, made for the Index of American Design and showing at 50 Beacon Street, Boston, April 5 to 23. These are typical subjects and are described in adjoining text

Artists Record American Handicrafts

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

The Federal Art Project known as Index of American Design has been operating for some two years in various states, the accomplishments in New England having been exhibited a year ago at Fogg Museum. That marked the practical completion of the Massachusetts program for making paintings of early needlework and of Shaker furniture, wood carvings being next on schedule. Now comes a national show at 50 Beacon Street, from April 5 to 23, where the work of artists from 20 states will be on view.

In depicting their subjects, artists have been so faithful in their realism that it is often difficult to distinguish the original subject from the picture, even at normal viewing distance. This was evident at the Fogg Museum show, where the two were hung together in several instances, though similar comparisons have not been provided at the present exhibition.

The expression, "Index of American Design" seems to need explanation, as hardly would anyone guess its meaning at first hearing. An official statement reads substantially as follows:

The purpose is to make a pictorial record of objects of indigenous American character in the decorative, provincial and folk arts, choosing examples that appeared between the early 1600's and the late 1800's. The field indicated takes in furniture, costumes, textiles, coverlets, ironwork, ceramics, glass, silver, and toys; it includes architectural details, weathervanes, wood sculpture for useful or decorative purposes as ship's figureheads and shop signs; and the products of all related crafts. Such are the basic materials for the Index.

The folk arts and a number of period or cultural groupings such as the work of the Shakers, the richly individual crafts of the Pennsylvania Germans, and the community crafts of Zoar, Ohio, and Bishop's Hill, Illinois, have been defined and studied within the central framework.

European Precedents

The importance of gathering material of this kind has long been recognized in Europe, where several countries have prepared collections of plates in color and have published richly illustrated books on their decorative, applied and folk arts. Thus the full picture of the native arts of design has been placed at the disposal of their scholars, creative workers, and manufacturers.

These collections of designs have been considered important, not as a basis for imitation, but as a rich source to which all artists and designers may turn for a renewed sense of native tradition.

Each drawing is accompanied by a data sheet, filled in by research workers, which shows the type and materials of the object, the date of making and the locality from which it comes, the names of the maker and of the original owner where these are obtainable.

Research workers and artists of the Index of American Design are recording items in the more important public and private collections throughout the country, as well as scattered pieces that are treasured as family heirlooms.

The Exhibition

About 7,000 water color paintings and drawings in black and white have been produced in all states, as well as thousands of excellent photographs. In Massachusetts about 350 subjects have been done in color, many of them recording needlework and weaving in an amazingly exact manner. The technic for picturing these fabrics was developed by Miss Suzanne Chapman, Assistant in the Egyptian Department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. When this "Index" work started, Miss Chapman instructed the artists in the particular method which she advised, with results that became the standard for work in all other states.

Several benefits are derived from the work done in this project. Many needy artists receive a steady employment; they also broaden their qualifications for future positions; the public gains records such as appear in this exhibition and which are planned for ultimate publication.

That duplication of subjects may not occur, surveys have been made of each state's resources and attention directed to its major artistic material. A great many wood sailing ships were built in Maine over a long period, in days when none were without figureheads and other decorative carving. So that state is giving first attention to these and similar handiwork. Vermont devotes its skill chiefly to pictures of Bennington pottery. Connecticut's subjects are mainly Hartford and Hadley chests and Hitchcock chairs. New Hampshire artists give first place to patterns of printed and woven fabrics of Manchester mills, among the first and most important of their kind in America.

The water color paintings, originals for the group above, were made by the Index of American Art workers of eight states, and are selected from the hundred or so that will be shown at the coming exhibit. The figure at the left in the upper row is cast iron painted in colors, and in the 1870's served as a hitching post in Southern California, where the present painting was made. It is supposed that the figure was made in New Jersey. Next comes a pottery plate from Pennsylvania—coarse red ware with yellow glaze and black design. The decorated chair is a typical Hitchcock example, this Connecticut maker being the first to manufacture and distribute in quantities, in the 1830's and '40s.

New Mexico contributes a candelabra of about 1850, made of tin in the vicinity of Santa Fe and used in a church in Canoncito. A Massachusetts hardware dealer used the semi-circular sign of carved wood which comes next in the group, while a nautical instrument store in the same state used the little man holding a sextant from 1830-70.

In the lower row the tavern table at the left was made in New York between 1675 and 1700. The earthenware bowl next in line is Wisconsin work, made there about 1870 by a pioneer named Langenbert. New York is represented by the crock of gray stone ware decorated in blue and made between 1852 and 1872. In New Mexico, during the war between the states, the mother of Señor Espinosa of Taos made him a velvet vest embroidered with silk, which has been shown in this recent painting and done there.

The weather vane of the early 1800's is of painted sheet iron and is shown here by a New York artist. From Delaware comes a painting of a saucepan made in Newcastle about 1780. The toy cart of tin, painted various colors, was made about 1890, and the picture comes from Michigan.

Pleasures of Home Planning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gold Hill, Colorado

Last year, my partner-in-living and I decided that we could at last build the cabin-home of our dreams, if we could serve as our own architect, contractor, and at least part-time carpenter. Then we immediately began serious study of the "building file" that had been accumulating over the years.

In this miscellaneous array we had stacks of house plans, interior and exterior suggestions, fireplace designs. There were government bulletins on construction, rat-proofing, plumbing; pamphlets from lumber associations, cement manufacturers, glass companies, roofing concerns. We started out on our seemingly formidable task with the idea that anything which really interested us could be learned, if we began at the beginning.

Our primer was a bulletin by the U. S. Department of Commerce, called "Recommended Minimum Requirements for Small Dwelling Construction." Far from being forbidding reading, as the title seems to imply, that illustrated pamphlet showed the right and wrong methods of building, and was vitally interesting. We learned why so many foundations settle and crack, why door and window frames sag; how floor timbers should be spaced, and supported by piers and braced with cross-bridging to avoid a floor that would settle like a valley or buckle in the middle like a hill. We learned how to build strong walls that could resist a hurricane if need be; even read about plaster, just to know how cracks could be prevented, although knowing from the beginning that our house was to be lined with knotty pine and would need no plaster.

The government primer was but a beginning, a bird's-eye view of the subject as a whole, giving a background for tackling bulletins and merely giving hazy ideas of what they think they want. When one starts from "scratch," nothing is too difficult; there is nothing baffling about "studs" and "joists" and "ceiling plates" and "double headers," put together in either "balloon" or "platform" type of construction.

The experience of taking an active part in house-building, from beginning to collect filling material, to the moment the last nail was driven, makes me realize what women miss who are merely onlookers as their houses take shape. And what is probably more important, I realize what a house misses in not having intelligent co-operation and supervision from the feminine side of the household.

Ample closet and storage space; room arrangement aimed to heating and cleaning and step-saving; well-lighted cupboards of the proper height and size and shape; right places for brooms and mops and ironing boards and the dozen other things that must be kept out of sight; the difference in housekeeping effort between a simple treatment of baseboards and moldings compared to conventional "dust-catchers"; these all mean more to women than to men.

Since most of us build but one home in a life-time, it seems rather a pity for that home to start out as an impersonal thing of wood and concrete, acquiring intimacy only with use and age. A house can easily be creatively vital from the start, while it is still a thing of imagination rather than reality, and before a single shovelful of earth is dug. To go at it slowly, with intelligence and understanding, and watch the idea develop from a tiny seed to a full-blown flower—that is gaining full satisfaction from the experience.

O. H. R.

One Use for Shellac

Shellac is a valuable aid to archaeologists in the preparation of fossil specimens for shipment to museums. Following the disinterment of the fossil, the entire skeleton is coated freely with shellac. Thin and absorbent rice paper is then applied to the surface of the bones, followed by another coat of shellac. The whole forms a remarkably tough protective shell.

New Decorative Fabrics

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Well recognized as contributing new qualities to dress fabrics, rayon yarn has also reached importance in materials for interior decoration. An extensive range of fabrics for draperies, curtains, upholstery, bedspreads, and wall coverings is now being made of this widely adaptable modern yarn.

Outstanding in the group are those made with spun rayon, a recent development which has brought about interesting changes in drapery and upholstery fabrics. Originally rayon was made only as a continuous filament yarn, but now these formerly uncut filaments are cut into any specified lengths, called staple fiber. Then these short fibers are spun into a thread, just as is done with silk, wool or cotton. This thread, which is known as spun rayon, has been widely adopted by manufacturers of drapery and upholstery fabrics, because it lends unusual weight, texture and "feel."

Since rayon yarns can be made in varying degrees of luster—dull, semi-dull or with a high sheen—marked contrasts can be obtained in the same fabric, such as a two-tone appearance in monotone-color draperies and upholstery, or a background that sets off a many-colored design.

Does money burn a hole in your pocket?

"Honestly, I don't know where the money goes. It's spent, but what I spent it for is more than I can say!"

Are these *your* sentiments too?

Take two quick hints from those who have learned to spend wisely and well:

(1) Budget.

(2) Read the advertisements.

Keep a strict, accurate account of every *dollar*. You spend so much for food, for rent, for clothes, for amusement. Write it down. And stick to the budget.

The second idea is a favorite plan of thrifty buyers. Each day, go over all the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor carefully. Find out in advance what things will best serve your needs, where you can buy them, what you must pay. The advertisements give you that news regularly.

Get the budget-advertising habit now!

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Jane Hildreth
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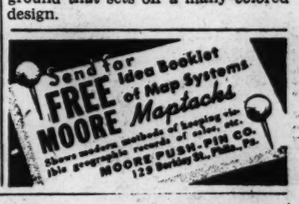

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The Home Forum

Here the Sea Was

OF COURSE, the sea is still there, half a mile beyond the main promenade and the lower promenade and the marine drive and all the acres of concrete that have made the fishing village I knew into a seaside resort. But it's more civilized now. The straight line of the new seawall has cut off, as with a knife, its wild untidy fringe that straggled, foam-flecked, up to the dunes at high tide. Even in high winter wind the blown spume cannot reach me, and there's no longer any danger of tripping over rags of seaweed

Yes, I must admit the energetic town council has labored to some purpose. Now, even in winter, visitors walk unmolested by the salty gales, and sit in the warmth of neat glass shelters, or listen to the band in the Marine Hall. And here, where the sea once came, lawns and tennis courts and bowling greens have covered with gay green patches the bleakness of the dun foreshore.

But, seeing it now through the eyes of the child that played here so many years ago, it's the wide empty sands and the bleak grass-tufted dunes that I look for—and I cannot find them under the smooth gray concrete.

* * *

I LISTEN FOR the sad whining of gulls; but there's only a gust of bright music from the Marine Hall, and the voices and sharp steps of the promenaders. It's strange to think that there were days when I hardly heard a voice at all as I scrambled over the rough cobbles of the little fish-market, past the tar-boarded cottages and away on to the sands—wet from the last tide. It seems scarcely possible that here, where a cinema stands, there used to lie the derelict fishing-smack "Bessie," where I hid my shoes and stockings and stored my shrimping net.

As I ran over the dimpled sand that pressed between my toes, I looked out for shells and sea-sponges—and you never knew what treasures you might find in the bank of seaweed that marked the tide's limit. I remember once a Spanish cargo-boat came aground on a sand-bank some miles out; and for weeks afterwards I'd find rusty tins of fruit, and sea-rotted oranges and onions and strange broken pieces of timber with great iron bolts through them. Once I proudly took a tin home with me, but I don't remember eating its contents.

As you got nearer the water's edge, the ripples in the sand became smaller and at last disappeared in the slope that was smoothed by the restless washing of the sea. How puzzled I used to be, because, although the tide was going out, the waves were always rippling towards my feet.

* * *

IT WAS ON a calm winter's day, that I loved the sea most. Sometimes I'd hear a faint shout or a creak of pulley-blocks from one of the boats going out on the tide; and, if there was a sea-mist, the boom of a fog-horn from an invisible ship. On clear days, there would often be a plume of smoke on the horizon and I would stand on tiptoe to try and see what was there over the edge of the sea.

It was a desolate, bleak shore; the sea was as gray as the sky; and behind me, between the dunes, only an uneven row of houses and cottages broke the flatness. But I wanted nothing more than to wander there with the wind making my face sticky with salt, feeling the sand between my toes and dreaming of the ships that I never quite saw.

Then suddenly in the dusk a lamp would flicker from the mast of a fishing boat; then another. And, as the sky reddened behind the swaying triangles of the sails, I would run back to the sand-dunes and fling myself down in one special bowl of sand that seemed to hold its summer warmth all winter. Then, when my feet and legs were dry, back I'd go to the "Bessie" and put on my shoes. And then home in the dusk—hoping there'd be shrimps for tea.

Well, I suppose it's the same wind that beats against the shelters, the same sea that tries vainly to leap over the sea-wall; when the band stops playing, there will be the gulls' cry again. And I suppose I could have shrimps for tea in one of those splendid cafés; but somehow, I don't think that I will.

GEORGE ELLIDGE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © K. Morrison

"COURTYARD OF A SUFFOLK INN": *A Painting by Kenneth M. Morrison*

FREQUENTLY old English inns present contrasting faces to the world. For example, there is the face which looks out upon the street or highroad and at the same time the face which forms the background to some ancient courtyard. More often than not, these faces date from different architectural periods.

The courtyard which Kenneth M. Morrison has chosen for the subject of his painting belongs to this picturesque category. The inn goes by the delightful name of the "Half Moon Hotel" and it stands in the High street of Clare, in the county of Suffolk. The face which it presents to the passer-by is non-committal. It has the simple unobtrusive dignity of Georgian days. This classic character of the hostelry is apparently confirmed by the spacious square hall inside, with its gracefully carved staircase which has a grandfather clock on its landing.

But the visitor who passes through this hall into the courtyard behind is confronted by an entirely different setting. The gabled roofs, clustered chimneys and casement windows give the scene an almost medieval quality. The Georgian façade and staircase are unquestionably later additions to the original structure which is Tudor. Also, at some time in the hotel's history, the wing with the balcony was built. It contributes considerably to the romantic aspect of the place.

One of the greatest charms of this old-world courtyard is its soft modulation of colors. The walls of the house are cream and beige, which have weathered to a pearly gray in certain places. Then the building on the extreme right is painted a light pink, which blends pleasantly with the red of the roof tiles. The court is paved with bluish gray cobbles; while flowering shrubs and potted plants introduce a welcome note of green. The artist has captured the rhythmic flow of the architecture, but has mitigated its angularity by the softness and subtlety of the color harmonies.

A Mayan Day

LET US first see how the day passed for a Maya family at the time of the Conquest, just as it had passed thousands of years earlier, and just as it passes today, four hundred years later.

Scattered over the Maya land lie the ruins of many big cities, as mute testimony of Maya greatness. The ruined buildings of stone and mortar are remains of the houses of gods and rulers. Around them used to lie thousands of houses in which lived the trader, the artisan, the farmer, and the soldier: houses of stick or adobe walls, with palm-thatched roofs.

Landa tells us that the natives lived in houses that were well arranged, in lands that were cleared and free from weeds and planted with trees. . . .

In another part of his book he says that: "Palm leaves were used for thatch. The roofs had a high pitch so that it should not rain through them. They built a longitudinal wall in the center dividing the whole house, and in this wall they made a hole which gave entrance to the back of the house, for they had no doors. The front part of the house they whitewashed with calcimine. The nobles had their houses painted with many decorations and in the front part of the house is the reception room where guests are allowed." Only the very great men lived in houses built of stone such as the house of the Governor at Uxmal or the palace at Palenque.

We enter one of the small palm-thatched houses in the outskirts of the town, and let us notice the life of its inhabitants.

Early each morning, and while it is still dark and before the stars have paled, the women rise to their daily task of grinding maize into a fine dough of which they make the corn cakes called *tortillas*. They dress in a hand-woven cotton skirt, either white with a stripe or banded by stripes of blue, red, or yellow. The upper part of their bodies they cover with a light cotton blouse, often embroidered with gaily colored designs around the arm and neck openings. Their long, shiny black hair they sometimes braid and sometimes twist around their heads, and frequently they adorn themselves with colored ribbons or flowers.

Accustomed to carry water-jars and large gourds with their purchases on their heads, they have a wonderful carriage, and their skin is of a delicate brown color.

The day's work begins. They go to the kitchen hut, practically always a short distance from the dwelling, and, bending over the grinding-stones, they grind the maize for their bread, the *tortillas*. . . .

Only the wealthy people indulged in a clay cup of steaming hot chocolate. How many of us realize that this delicious drink originated among the people of Central America, and that the word cacao or cocoa is derived from the Maya word *cacau*?—From "The Conquest of Yucatan," by FRANS BLOM. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Spring Fire

IF EVER you were foolish,
If ever you were blest,
If ever April caught you
And held you to her breast;
If ever you ran, shouting,
Mad with the spring's young green,
Through a jonquil-studded meadow,
You'll know the fire I mean!

It only comes in April,
It only comes to those
Whom Nature rocks against her heart,
Whose gladness overflows;
And when the call comes hailing,
Enslaving, snaring you,
All else forgot, you'll follow
Her flags of green and blue!

MARY ATWATER TAYLOR

Home for a Holiday

THE train was due at two o'clock. So of course we rushed down to the station at least a half hour before the arrival, for we were so excited over seeing him again. Besides, we wanted to be prompt, as we were going to a matinée afterwards. There were a few parents already at the bulletin board, and each one went over to the guard to ask if the train would arrive on schedule. As the moments passed, the crowd grew more and more dense, and the station became a meeting-ground, full of a special bustle and gaiety.

Small brothers and sisters ran here and there, looking at the brightly-colored travel posters, peeping at the magazines on the newsstands, or slipping into the refreshment places for a quick sip of hot chocolate. Mothers and fathers stood in neighborly groups, talking and laughing, perhaps remembering about their own boarding-school days.

Questions were being asked as to the quickest possible delivery of baggage, watches were consulted and compared with the big station clock, and more and more people bore down upon the bewildered train announcer.

* * *

SUDDENLY THERE WAS a movement toward one of the platform exits. It had been announced that the train would come in on track 22. A rush toward track 22 resulted and the line pressed hopefully against the ropes.

There was a fox terrier and a Scottie in the front ranks, their ears cocked expectantly. Mothers adjusted their hats to a more becoming angle, fathers slapped each other on the back and said: "Well, they're here at last!" Then somebody shouted that the train had been shifted to track 31. A scramble to the other exit followed and those who had been first in line were now in the rear. The dogs strained at their leashes; a collie, with more zeal than politeness, had wrapped his lead around the legs of a dignified elderly gentleman and the business of getting untangled made a merry interlude.

At last, down the platform beyond the gates came a sound of cheering. It was a school cheer; and, as the boys flocked up the ramp, it grew louder and more exultant. Tramp, tramp, tramp, the feet came marching—an army of youth eager to take the city by storm. Some of the advance guard broke unashamedly into a run.

* * *

THE FIRST BOY dashed by the guard with an overcoat flung across his shoulder and a hat perched jauntily on the back of his head, a couple of shiny new bags swinging in each hand. Then the deluge!

A mother reached out to the first lad with a smile of welcome, and they turned away together. Another cheer went up from the laggards. Such handshakings, barking of dogs, shouting of names and family reunions!

One cannot help thinking that even the most stoical train men share something of the excitement of this occasion, that they picture in their minds' eye the happy endings of these red-letter pilgrimages, when youth comes home for a spring holiday.

M. J. A.

Irish News Vendor

AT MIDNIGHT we reached the mouth of Queenstown Harbor. A tender came alongside our vessel, lashed to her sides, and began to take on the passengers and the mail. The first genuine product of Ireland which I saw at close range in Irish territory was an old man with turned-up coat collar, greasy vest, heavy brogan shoes, and stove-in derby hat, selling pink and green newspapers to the passengers at a penny apiece. When he first stepped upon the gangplank he commenced vociferously to shout his wares: ". . . All the news of the worruld! Jist wan pinny apiece!" He had come in so suddenly upon us, and his appearance was so ludicrous that it seemed but natural he should have aroused all the pent-up facetiousness of a shipload of people. They plied him with all kinds of foolish questions, offered absurd trades, and made him the butt of innumerable jokes and jests. But he was used, it seemed, to such experiences. With a smile upon his face that increased into a chuckle, then into a roar, as he jostled those in his way, he scored every point against a shipful of antagonists. In measuring wit against this old son of Erin one might as well have been opposing Gibraltar with a blunderbuss . . . bantering was his profession, newspaper selling only a pleasant avocation.—From "Shamrock Land," by PLUMMER F. JONES. (New York: Moffat, Yard. 1908.)

Here in the Marshes

HERE are cowslips wading
In the marsh, waist-deep,
And silver willows standing
Where the marsh waters creep.

Oh, the woods are lovely
When the green buds burst,
But here in the marshes
The spring stops first.

—ELIZABETH G. PALMER, in "Voices From the Fields." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Joy of Denial and Affirmation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE treatment involves the denial of error and the affirmation of Truth. Thus, a treatment is based upon the inexorable logic that because God, good, is All, error must be nothing. Although denial and affirmation are both necessary, it sometimes seems that the student of Christian Science embraces and utilizes the latter, but retains a measure of reluctance toward exercising the former. There may be even a sense of depression in giving attention to the false claim of error. But let no one be deceived; it is the affirmation, not the denial, of error that depresses one; it is its acceptance, not its rejection, which seems to contaminate.

In Christian Science, the denial of error is based upon the understanding of the allness of God; and the student of Christian Science is taught not to ignore or to neglect the false claims of error. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 468 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," in the opening sentence of "the scientific statement of being," sweeps away the claims of error, following this denial with the affirmation of good, in the second sentence, thus, "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." Specific direction for denial of disease is given on page 392 of the same book: "The physical affirmation of disease should always be met with the mental negation." And on the next page is found the affirmation of reality, "Man is never sick, for Mind is not sick and matter cannot be."

Should the denial of error seem difficult, one has but to consider that to fail to deny it, or to postpone the denial, thereby virtually accepting evil and exposing oneself to its suppositional effects, makes the problem more difficult. It is far harder to pull up a plant which has become deeply rooted, than to pull it up before it has acquired much root.

To recognize error as a false and powerless argument of so-called mortal mind, is to experience a joyous sense of immunity from it. This was illustrated in the experience of a twelve-year-old boy in a Christian Science Sunday School. The Lesson-Sermon in the *Christian Science Quarterly* on a certain Sunday was "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, *alias* Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced." The lad said impulsively, "I wish I could see how hypnotism works just once!" "Why, that may be easy enough," the teacher replied, "you may see that any day." "Where? When?" chorused the class. "When you walk along the street," the teacher answered, "and see a billboard advertising cigarettes, and a little farther on you see someone smoking cigarettes, in all probability you are seeing the effects of suggestion or hypnotic influence." The following Sunday, the same boy came in smiling broadly, and said to the teacher, "Every time I have seen one of those billboards advertising cigarettes this week, I have felt so glad inside because it did not fool me!"

To refuse to fear error or to give it power is joyously to align oneself with God and acknowledge the ever-present supremacy of good. The victory of good over evil is frequently looked forward to as something to be realized in a distant future. But since error cannot ultimately be victorious, it lacks inherent or potential victory now. Lacking the qualities which constitute victory, it may be regarded as essentially defeated now.

To material sense it seems to be more natural to deny error when it is manifested as a sense of pain in matter, than when it masquerades as pleasure in matter. One is glad to be rid of pain, but may desire to keep that which he believes affords him pleasure. But to deny the reality of pain in matter while affirming the reality of pleasure therein, is inconsistent. The erroneous belief of life and intelligence in matter is repudiated in its entirety by the Science of Mind. Gaining some sense of freedom from matter's allurements brings one a true sense of joy that could never be experienced by yielding to them. It affords a taste of "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding."

One's denial of error will never be weak or half-hearted if one follows the example of Christ Jesus. Listen to his denouncement of evil (John 8:44): "Ye are of your father the devil. . . . He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it."

When we deny error and accept and affirm the allness of God, we give thanks to the Father, who, as Paul said (Colossians 1:13), "hath delivered us from the power of darkness, and hath translated us into the kingdom of his dear Son."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Die Freude der Verneinung und Bejahung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINE christlich-wissenschaftliche Behandlung schließt die Verneinung des Irrtums und die Bejahung der Wahrheit in sich. So gründet sich eine Behandlung auf die unerbittliche Logik, daß, wenn Gott, das Gute, Alles ist, der Irrtum notwendigerweise nichts sein muß. Sowohl die Verneinung wie auch die Bejahung sind beide unbedingt notwendig; aber es will manchmal scheinen, als ob der Anhänger der Christlichen Wissenschaft zwar die Notwendigkeit der Bejahung erkennte und diese auch anwendete, jedoch eine gewisse Abneigung dagegen fühlte, die Verneinung in Anwendung zu bringen. Es mag sogar ein Gefühl der Niedergedrücktheit hervorrufen, wenn wir den falschen Ansprüchen des Irrtums entgegentreten müssen. Doch sollte uns das nicht irreführen; es ist die Bejahung, nicht die Verneinung, des Irrtums, was uns bedrückt; es ist das Annehmen, nicht das Zurückweisen desselben, was uns zu beflecken scheint.

In der Christlichen Wissenschaft gründet sich die Verneinung des Irrtums auf ein Verständnis von der Allheit Gottes; und der Anhänger der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernt verstehen, daß die falschen Ansprüche des Irrtums weder übersehen noch vernachlässigt werden dürfen. Auf Seite 468 des Lehrbuches „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" und zwar im ersten Satz der „wissenschaftlichen Erklärung des Seins" fegt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, das ganze Gespinnst der Irrtumsannahmen hinweg, und dieser Verneinung des Bösen läßt sie dann im folgenden Satze eine Bejahung des Guten folgen: „Es ist kein Leben, keine Wahrheit, keine Intelligenz und keine Substanz in der Materie. Alles ist unendliches Gemüt und seine unendliche Offenbarwerdung, denn Gott ist Alles-in-allem". Besondere Anleitung für die Verneinung von Krankheit finden wir auf Seite 392 desselben Werkes: „Der physischen Bejahung von Krankheit sollte man stets mit mentaler Verneinung entgegentreten." Und auf der folgenden Seite finden wir eine Erklärung der Wirklichkeit: „Der Mensch ist niemals krank, denn Gemüt ist nicht krank, und die Materie kann es nicht sein".

Wenn die Verneinung des Irrtums schwierig scheint, so sollte man sich daran erinnern, daß wenn wir verfehlen, den Irrtum zu verneinen, oder die Verneinung hinausschieben, indem wir damit gewissermaßen das Böse annehmen und uns den vermeintlichen Wirkungen desselben aussetzen, wir dadurch das Problem nur hoch schwieriger machen. Es ist schwerer, eine Pflanze auszureißen, die schon tiefe Wurzeln geschlagen hat, als sie auszurotten, ehe sie Zeit hatte, Wurzel zu fassen.

Das Erkennen des Irrtums als eines falschen und machtlosen Anspruchs des sogenannten sterblichen Gemüts gibt uns die frohe Gewißheit, daß wir vor seinen Angriffen gefeit sind. Dies wurde bewiesen in der Erfahrung eines zwölfjährigen Schülers der christlich-wissenschaftlichen Sonntagsschule. Die Lektionspredigt im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Vierteljahrsheft war an jenem Sonntag: „Die Zauberei des Altertums und der Neuzeit—auch genannt Mesmerismus und Hypnotismus—bloßgestellt". Der Schüler sagte erregt: „Ich wollte, ich könnte mal sehen, wie der Hypnotismus wirkt,—wenn auch nur ein einziges Mal!" „Aber das ist doch ganz leicht", sagte der Lehrer, „das kannst du jederzeit beobachten". „Wo? Wann?" klang es im Chor. „Wenn ihr durch die Straßen geht", erwiderte der Lehrer, „und ein Reklameschild seht, das Zigaretten anpreist, und etwas weiter jemand, der Zigaretten raucht, so beobachtet ihr aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach die Wirkung einer Suggestion oder eines hypnotischen Einflusses". Am folgenden Sonntag kam derselbe Schüler strahlend wieder und sagte zu dem Lehrer: „Jedesmal, wenn ich diese Woche ein Zigaretten-Plakat gesehen habe, war ich innerlich so froh, daß es mich nicht zum Narren haben konnte!"

Wenn wir uns weigern, den Irrtum zu fürchten oder ihm Macht über uns zuzugestehen, so bedeutet das, daß wir uns in freudiger Gewißheit mit Gott vereinigen und die immer gegenwärtige Allerhabenheit des Guten anerkennen. Der Sieg des Guten über das Böse wird nur zu oft als etwas angesehen, das sich erst in ferner Zukunft verwirklichen kann. Da jedoch der Irrtum schließlich nicht siegreich sein kann, mangelt er auch jetzt schon aller innewohnenden oder möglichen Sieghaftigkeit. Da er der Eigenschaften bar ist, die zum Siege führen könnten, kann der Irrtum schon jetzt im Wesentlichen als besiegt betrachtet werden.

Dem materiellen Sinn scheint es natürlicher zu sein, den Irrtum zu verneinen, wenn er sich als Leiden in der Materie äußert, als wenn er sich unter dem falschen Deckmantel des Genusses in der Materie geltend machen will. Jedermann möchte gerne vom Leiden befreit werden, dagegen würde mancher vielleicht lieber das behalten, von dem er denkt, daß es ihm Genuß gewährt. Doch ist es nicht konsequent, die Wirklichkeit des Leidens in der Materie zu verneinen, während man die Wirklichkeit des materiellen Genusses bejaht. Die irrige Annahme, daß der Materie Leben und Intelligenz innewohnen, wird von der Wissenschaft des Gemüts gänzlich widerlegt. Einen gewissen Grad der Freiheit von den Verlockungen der Materie zu erlangen, verschafft uns solch ein Gefühl wahrer Freude, wie wir es nie erleben könnten, wenn wir jenen nachgäben. Es gibt uns einen Vorgeschmack von dem „Frieden Gottes, welcher höher ist denn alle Vernunft".

Unsere Verneinung des Irrtums wird niemals schwach oder lau sein, wenn wir dem Beispiel Christi folgen. Hört seine Bloßlegung des Bösen (Johannes 8:44):—„Ihr seid von dem Vater, dem Teufel. . . . Der ist ein Mörder von Anfang und ist nicht bestanden in der Wahrheit; denn die Wahrheit ist nicht in ihm. Wenn er die Lüge redet, so redet er von seinem Eignen; denn er ist ein Lügner und ein Vater derselben".

Wenn wir den Irrtum verneinen und die Allheit Gottes annehmen und bejahen, so danksagen wir dem Vater, der, wie Paulus sagt (Kolosser 1:13), „uns errettet hat von der Obrigkeit der Finsternis und hat uns versetzt in das Reich seines lieben Sohnes".

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1938

'Tax-the-Rich' Plan Is Passed By R. I. House

Governor Quinn Program Is Fought for Hours by Republicans

Goes to Senate

Deputy Sheriffs Called in to Quell 'Disturbance' by G. O. P. Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2—Gov. Robert E. Quinn today saw his program to "tax the rich" sent through the House of Representatives of the Rhode Island General Assembly to await the major test in the Senate.

The clock had reached the midnight hour when it was certain that his tax program had clicked. Deputy sheriffs had to enter the picture to place an elaborate frame about the usual colorful Rhode Island lawmaking picture before the "show was over."

The Newport delegation didn't want its summer visitors, who maintain year-round homes at the city-by-the-sea to pay income taxes as provided for to finance the $17,259,000 budget which went through the lower branch but not without opposition.

Jammed lobbies and House lounging rooms were thrown into an uproar as deputy sheriffs surged into the House chamber shortly before midnight to remove the Representatives from Newport County who fought tooth and nail with the Democratic majority—because they were all Republicans—to have this feature eliminated from the chief executives tax program.

Herded together like so many cattle, Speaker James H. Kiernan ordered them away from the rostrum as they shouted their objection to what they claimed would be the medium of driving the wealthy away from the State's popular national summer resort. But the flurry of words and action by deputy sheriffs was short-lived and the disorders ended.

The well-oiled and apparently well-coached Democratic majority went into action in grand style and in steamroller fashion put over the Governor's pet bills. The gasoline tax was continued, the assessment against the Narragansett Racing Association track was increased and the flow of funds into the State coffers to provide, as the proponents of the Administration orders pleaded, for the support of the needy, would be aided if the bill became law.

Attempts of the G. O. P. minority earlier in the day to adopt the filibuster tactics of the era of former Gov. William S. Flynn, when the Democrats were the underdogs, failed as the Speaker's mallet dropped like a swinging pick on an asphalt highway.

When this move failed the Republicans moved for adjournment but the Democrats objected and the talk of money and how to get it went on for almost 10 hours.

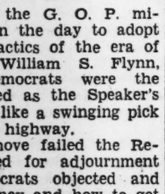
Attorney General John P Hartigan was assailed in the House last night by Representative Henry D. Fowler of Barrington, Republican Floor Leader, for failure to prosecute Arthur Bucci, state employee, for the latter's alleged activity in bringing about false voting registration.

Representative Fowler declared that Attorney General Hartigan is being paid for maintaining law and order and that his decision not to proceed against Mr. Bucci amounted to neglect of duties of his office. The accusation came during debate on the annual appropriation bill, the appropriation for Attorney General Hartigan's office being made the object of considerable Republican criticism.

State Fire Marshal Frank Charlesworth retained his position when the House voted down 49 to 47 a motion to eliminate his office. The appropriation is $10,240. Representative Richard Windsor, Republican, East Providence, asserted the duties of the Fire Marshal are actually executed by State Police. Representative Patrick B. McCaughey, Democrat, Pawtucket, and follower of Mayor Thomas P. McCoy, objected to the appropriation because "I was always against its creation."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat overcast with slight change in temperature tonight and Sunday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 30's; moderate north to northwest winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; somewhat colder in the interior tonight.

Vermont: Cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Sunday generally fair.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably rain in the extreme southeast portion; slightly colder in the interior tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday; slightly colder in the interior tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate fresh wind, mostly northerly over the south portion, moderate shifting wind over the north portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Sunday, probably rain over the extreme south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	37	Minneapolis	18	18
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	58	56
Chicago	30	30	New York	40	40
Denver	16	16	Norfolk	54	54
Helena	22	22	Philadelphia	44	44
Kansas City	28	26	St. Louis	34	34
Los Angeles	60	58	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	78	74	Washington	46	44

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 2.
B—Minimum, April 1.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:14 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 12:29 a. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Sunday, 1 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Monday, 1:16 a. m.; height, 10.8 feet.

Light all vehicles by 6:39 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 6:40 p. m.

First Blossoms Appear At Arnold Arboretum

In Boston Today

Blooms Appear At Arboretum

The Arnold Arboretum is well sprinkled with early Spring blossoms already, after a winter which has been easy for woody plants, and warm days which have come ahead of schedule.

The fragrant white flowers of Bush Honeysuckles greet visitors near the Forest Hills entrance, while almost hidden in a mulch of straw are the bright pink blossoms of the Spring Heath. The Red and Silver Maples are in full bloom, as is the Chinese Wild Peach with its pure white flowers.

The rare Fragrant Viburnum is covered with blossoms which are unusually fine because of the mild winter. It is proving of special interest to visitors. The first Azalea to flower this Spring is in the Chinese collection on top of Bussey Hill. It is pale lavender in color. The Forsythias are not quite out yet, but probably will be early next week. Japanese cherries will be at their best in about a fortnight, it is expected.

Many plants like the Spicebush, the Magnolias, some of the Birches and Elms, the February Daphne and the large yellow-flowering Cornelian Cherry are on the point of bursting into bloom.

Salesmen Hear Talk by Analyst

The important place of the salesman in the fight against the contagion of "recession thinking" and the necessity of putting his work on the right mental basis if it is to be successful, was stressed in an address given by William B. Burruss, nationally known sales analyst, at a meeting of Norge home appliance dealers at 584 Commonwealth Avenue last night.

"Success," said Mr. Burruss in a talk which was described by the dealers as "intensely practical," "demands that a man get himself into the right frame of mind to accept change where it is to his advantage to do so. We must definitely decide what we want, and we must then pay for it in time, effort and intelligence. The real salesman never permits himself to fear defeat."

The meeting was held under the auspices of the General Equipment Corporation.

Harvard Adds To Bernini Group

Harvard's Bernini collection, the largest outside of the collection in Rome, has been increased by the purchase of 24 terracotta statuettes by the 17th Century Italian sculptor, Fogg Museum officials announced today.

The statuettes, models some of Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini's best known works, were brought to the United States in 1905.

Among Bernini's famous statues represented by models in the Harvard collection are the figure of Longinus, prepared for one of the piers under the dome of St. Peter's in Rome; a figure for the gold and bronze throne of St. Peter, and five angels intended for the Bridge of San Angelo on the Tiber in Rome.

Nautical School Graduation Near

Thirty-two young men with a yearning for the sea, Massachusetts' contribution to the personnel of the American Merchant Marine, will graduate from the Massachusetts Nautical School next Tuesday, 18 in the seamanship and navigation class and 14 in the engineering division.

Diplomas for the two-year course qualify the holders for examination by the Federal Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, for their "ticket." Many of them hope to book for further training on merchant ships owned or operated by the Government, under the new plan recently announced.

Reorganization Bill Passage Urged

Passage of the President's Reorganization Bill was demanded in letters sent out last night to all Massachusetts Congressmen by Labor's Non-Partisan League of Massachusetts.

The demand, signed by Valery Burati, secretary, stated:

"Labor's Non-Partisan League of Massachusetts, representing 162,259 members in convention assembled on March 27 in Boston, adopted a resolution which in part said that 'we furthermore endorse the Reorganization Bill of the President.'

"This letter to you is to re-emphasize that Labor's Non-Partisan League wants the Reorganization Bill passed."

Fisheries News Service Planned

Uncle Sam is to establish a news service of the fish market in Boston.

His seafood market "scouts" are in Boston preparing for his latest venture of collecting and disseminating timely information on market supply and demand, receipts, shipments and prices of fishery commodities.

B. E. Lindgren is to be "editor" and have charge of the Boston office, funds for which have been provided by Congress. It will provide a service long needed in the fisheries here, according to fishing executives, who point out that in 1937 a total of 325,000,000 pounds of fishery commodities were landed at the Boston Fish Pier.

The new service will be under auspices of the Federal Bureau of Fisheries, whose "scouts"—now in Boston—are: R. H. Fiedler, F. F. Johnson, A. W. Anderson, B. E. Lindgren, and J. J O'Brien

Boston-State Week's Review Features Budget-Balancing

City Hall

Mayor Tobin Forbids Private Use Of City Cars in Economy Ruling

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin this week ordered department heads and other City employees to cease using City automobiles and City gasoline for private purposes.

He issued strict rules to govern the use of City-owned cars in the belief that, if the rules can be enforced, Boston will save between $50,000 and $60,000 a year.

This sum heretofore has gone out in the form of unofficial perquisites to City employees who, trained in the spoils system philosophy, believe they are entitled to use City cars for private purposes any time.

The new Mayor, elected on a platform of reform, is seeking to end such costly traditions by appealing to the sportsmanship of the employees. He hopes to show them that such economies are preferable to dismissal or pay cuts.

The Tobin program has met snags already, however, although the Executive has been in office but three months. The School Committee voted this week to oppose turning the school budget over to the Mayor and the City Council held up authorization for the sale of two little-used ferryboats.

Miscellaneous

Berle Urges Labor Tolerance; Bay State Wins Safety Award

A plea for generosity, tolerance, and responsibility in labor politics was made by Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, at a meeting of the Massachusetts Branch of Labor's Nonpartisan League at the Hotel Bradford this week.

Speaking before union delegates of the League's first convention, Mr. Berle stated that labor will win the confidence of the voters only by working out a program for all classes of people that is better than any program put forward by others, rather than by preaching hate or bankrupting business. "The commandment of the Scripture, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself,' is no longer a Sunday school precept. It is a clear necessity, a natural law. There is moral interdependence as well as financial interdependence," he said.

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, was informed yesterday that Massachusetts has received the blue ribbon among 42 states for traffic safety. The State received its award in the Eastern Division in the Sixth National Traffic Safety Contest conducted by the National Safety Council in Chicago.

The Registrar said that the reduction in automobile fatalities in Massachusetts during the past year was due to the "splendid co-operation" of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, the Police Departments of the State, and various safety organizations.

Statehouse

Tobin's Bold Stand on Sales Tax Wins New Respect for Youthful Mayor

New respect for the political courage and strategic ability of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was reflected in Statehouse circles this week as the youthful Boston Chief Executive firmly seized hold of a keg of political dynamite, alias the sales tax, and held it forth as the only salvation for financially desperate Massachusetts cities.

The Mayor, in a smart maneuver, appeared at the Statehouse during the sales tax opponents presentation of their case, obtained Legislative permission to overturn the ordinary procedure, and appeared before the Legislative Committees on Taxation and Public Welfare to fight for the sales tax. While some opponents claimed the Mayor's move

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Vermont Man Seeking to Buy New Haven Line

New Canaan and Norfolk Branch Held Capable of Showing Profit

Proposal Indorsed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2—Typifying individual initiative, James G. Ashley of Brattleboro, Vt., who owns and operates a successful seven-mile, "one-man" railroad, thinks he has the answer to the problem of "thin traffic" branch railroad lines.

Mr. Ashley is negotiating for the lease or purchase of the 15-mile branch line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad from New Canaan to Norfolk, Conn., which the railroad corporation is abandoning as beyond the hope of profit.

With a gasoline rail car as his locomotive, and a minimum of labor, Mr. Ashley believes he can haul Norfolk's freight and make it pay. The railroad is interested. The Connecticut Public Utilities Commission is enthusiastic. The Interstate Commerce Commission has been approached with encouraging results by the Vermont entrepreneur. Only legal difficulties remain, and these will be presented soon to the United States District Court.

Freight Limited

The branch line from East Canaan to Norfolk has carried no passengers for 10 years. It has had freight movements two or three times a week, however, and coal dealers depend on it for their supplies. The Eastern States Farmers Exchange, which has a branch in Norfolk, uses the railroad to move in its grain for distribution to farmers. Other business men and industries make occasional use of the freight service.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, after an investigation, agreed with the trustees of the railroad recently, however, that continued operation of the road could show nothing but a loss. The commission gave its approval in December, last, for abandonment. Townspeople and the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission protested in vain.

Mr. Ashley, a 37-year-old former machinist, believes the principles he has applied on the West River Railroad in Vermont will work at Norfolk. The West River line runs from Brattleboro, where it has connections with the Boston & Maine, to West Dummerston, seven miles up in the Vermont hills.

Quarry Needs Road

There is a granite quarry at West Dummerston that needs the railroad. There is incoming freight typical of a farming region. Mr. Ashley is the owner of the railroad. He is also its general manager, locomotive engineer, bookkeeper, conductor, switchman and section hand. When he has to be elsewhere Mrs. Ashley is capable of taking a turn in the cab and moving a freight car up to Dummerston. Trains move when there is something to haul. In between times the owner-operator attends to track repairs, the books and correspondence.

On the Norfolk line there is a stretch to the east of Norfolk Station that Mr. Ashley would not plan to use. He would buy it, however, and tear up the rails and ties, keeping the best of them for repair materials. He can keep the line in shape for 20 years that way, he says. With a gasoline car it takes only one man to run a train.

The complicating factor is the franchise granted by the Connecticut General Assembly for the railroad, now held by the New Haven road. If the legal obstacles of transferring the franchise can be overcome, the Vermont railroad man may have a chance to try his hand in Connecticut.

Another Possibility

Farther in the future, and depending on the outcome of the Norfolk negotiations, there is a possibility that Mr. Ashley may propose to operate the Shepaug Valley line of the New Haven from Litchfield, 32 miles, to Hawleyville.

The New Haven is anxious to drop the Shepaug line, and has petitioned for its abandonment. An I. C. C. examiner, in this case, recommended that the Commission

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Maine Puts Its Potatoes on Display

Making the Lowly Spuds More Attractive

G. C. Stone, Executive Secretary of the Maine Potato Growers and Shippers Committee, Is Heading the Campaign to Advertise and Market Maine's Famous Product. Other Pictures Show Potatoes in Attractive Bags and a Box of Six Jumbo Baking Potatoes. These Bags and Boxes Are Part of the State's Marketing Campaign

Carinthia Returns To Ocean Travel; Sails for Dublin

Week-End Sailings

Completion of another cruising season for the white-hulled Carinthia of the Cunard White Star fleet is marked by its return to transatlantic service as it sails today from New York for Boston, to be one of four deepwater passenger liners in this week-end's marine parade.

The Carinthia is to leave East Boston tomorrow afternoon for Greenock, Dublin, and Liverpool with 257 passengers including a large group of early spring tourists under leadership of Robert A. Irwin, veteran cruise conductor.

Booked to sail on the Carinthia is John M. Bierer of Waban who is to attend the Rubber Technical Congress that convenes at London late in May. Mr. Bierer is a Past President of the Norumbega Council of Boy Scouts. Also on the passenger list is the name of R. Clipston Sturgis of Portsmouth, N. H., architect, making his annual visit abroad.

First of the deepwater passenger liners in this week-end activity was the Lady Somers of the Canadian National Steamships, which embarked about 100 passengers at Commonwealth Pier and sailed for Bermuda, Nassau and Jamaica.

Two incoming liners are due Sunday, the Cunard White Star liner Ausonia coming from Liverpool and Cobh, and the American Farmer of the United States Lines coming from London. In addition, 25 other craft including coastwise passenger vessels, freighters and tramps from all parts of the world, colliers and tankers are due before Monday night.

Those booked for the tropics on the Lady Somers included Henry Lamar, junior varsity football coach of Harvard University, and Mrs. Lamar, and Miss Helen M. Robinson, Secretary to Dr. Thomas Barber of Harvard Museum, who plans to visit the Biological Research Station at Bermuda.

Maine Potatoes Put On Airs for Market

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

They aren't exactly wrapping their potatoes up in tissue paper and boxing them like apples and oranges up in Aroostook County, Maine, the nation's biggest potato bin; but something has happened to make the growers look on their product a little less as though they were just spuds and a little more as if they were something extremely good to eat.

Until this year, potatoes went into 100-pound gunny sacks and were unceremoniously dumped in a grocery store bin where they made a rather drab appeal to the shopping housewife. It was easy for potatoes to be pushed aside, especially when unkind talk went the rounds that Sir Francis Drake's favorite tubers gave one that Henry VIII look.

In Aroostook County they happen to raise some 50,000 carloads of these tubers every year, planting in May and harvesting through October. This is nearly twice the total of any other state. Nearly all the County's 6,700 farms are engaged in potato growing. So when Mr. and Mrs. America suddenly start cutting down on potatoes, the effect up here is just one of those things. Gross income drops from $60,000,000 to $30,000,000.

The Potato Situation

But Maine folk are traditionally reserved. They don't get excited even when the auctioneer's flag flies. Up in Aroostook County there is still some very good fishing. This section is up so far that sportsmen have to really mean business before they will embark for an expedition into Aroostook, all of which makes it nice for the local farmers. When things got bad back in '31 they went fishing.

But when you fish (even in Maine waters) you have plenty of time to think. In the winter you can't fish, so you sit around the base burner with the boys and talk. When it suddenly develops in the talk that you have all been thinking about the same thing while you fished, well, it gives conversation a pause.

With a bit of imagination we might reconstruct it this way:—

"Yes, when you get right down to it," said Andy Beck to Harry Grinnell, taking up the conversation, "there really is nothing better to eat than a big dish of mashed potatoes that's been fixed right."

Mashed Potato Recipe

"Take 'em and boil 'em soft," advised Harry, "then smooth them out fine with something like a cream bottle, then put in some cream and butter and whip them with a fork 'till they look like ivory and are as light as whipped cream. Serve them hot with salt and pepper and butter . . . There's nothing better."

"And I don't believe they are any more fattening than lots of other foods," chimed in Tom York. "The Irish just about live on them, and they're not notably hefty. It's bosh, like a lot of other food fads."

"What we should do," summed up Andy Beck, "is advertise. We ought to tell folks about potatoes.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Anti-Gambling Group to Fight Racing in N. H.

New Organization Seeks to Defeat Renewal of Pari-Mutuel Betting

Support Promised

Every City and Most Towns Are Represented on the Various Committees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 2—War on legalized gambling in this state and on Rockingham Park in particular was declared yesterday with the organization of the New Hampshire Anti-Gambling Association here.

Prime objective of the Association, according to Herbert W. Rainie, President, will be defeat of legislation renewing legal sanction of pari-mutuel betting. A major battle is anticipated in the 1939 legislature on the issue.

The snowball of disapproval of this type of gambling has been growing rapidly in recent months. Early this week the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League changed its name to that of Christian Civic League to comprehend an extended field of activity against race-track betting.

Intensive Studies

The social action committees of the Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist state bodies have been making intensive studies of the situation. The State Grange last December adopted strong resolutions condemning pari-mutuel wagering. Leaders of the State Federation of Women's Clubs have expressed concern at "undesirable conditions at Rockingham race track."

The State Woman's Christian Temperance Union refused money donated by the race track from "Charity Day" proceeds.

The Rev. Charles P. McGregor of the State Council of Religious Education publicly objected to acceptance of funds from the same source.

The Anti-Gambling Association is a frank attempt to co-ordinate these group activities, and its constitution hinges around this declaration of intention:

"To oppose any legislation legalizing gambling in New Hampshire."

Widely Represented

Every city and most towns in the State are represented either on the board of officers or on one of the several working committees. Observers here pointed out that equally strong pressure for continuation of gambling was likely to develop, at least in the southern section of the State, which benefits most from the flow of money into the Rockingham course. The Rochester Fair also permits pari-mutuel betting, although wagering is on a comparatively minor scale there.

One of the newly-elected officers of the anti-gambling group recognized the opposition in pointing out that 60 prominent public figures, including members of the Governor's Council and key legislators, recently attended a dinner in Boston given by Samuel Simons, holder of many concessions at New England tracks. The dinner was called "non-political," but with the impending battle over race-track legislation, it has been construed locally as an opening gun in the fight for retention of Rockingham Park and legalized wagering.

Around the Corner

Realism at Seven—Ten-year-old and seven-year-old were riding along in the subway the other day—one of those first, bright spring days. They were discussing school work.

"What did you write about in your composition today?" asked the elder of the two.

"Oh," replied the younger, wearily, "trees budding, flowers coming up, birds singing—and all that junk!"

Evolutionists Please Note — We don't know exactly what theory this upholds or refutes, but a good-sized piece of oyster shell was discovered in a dish of turkey hash at a Massachsetts Avenue eating place the other day.

The Old Mill—The old mill of April Fool jokes which turns out such hardy perennials as calls for "Kitty" on the S. P. C. A. phone, and dimes glued to the pavement, produced something a little different yesterday.

Good reception by many radio editors was reported for a New Year greeting card, bearing a snowy picture of "The Old Mill," which was sent out by Tim and Irene, radio entertainers.

Inside the folder was the legend "A Happy New Year—April Fool. Tim and Irene."

Stalactites Thrown In—Some people with tendencies toward subterranean exploration journey as far away as Arizona to satisfy these inclinations. But Boston has its own "Endless Cavern" in the shape of the subway tunnels,—and for a paltry ten cents patrons can now see an attractive display of stalactites without extra charge.

The pendulous crystals are at their best in the Massachusetts station of the Boylston Street line. They hang heavy over the head of the attendant in one of the newsstands.

Of course, some carping critics, untouched by the beauties of nature, are sometimes seen to point derisively at these glistening growths in connection with a derogatory comment on the work of subway builders.

"Stop, Please!"—It's a long wait and a quick struggle to get safely from sidewalk to sidewalk as the traffic lights change at the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Falmouth Street, and most of the small cluster waiting behind Horticultural Hall for the sprint to the Symphony Hall side the other day were becoming slightly impatient.

Among them was an unruffled Japanese—who was, nevertheless, first to step boldly out, thinking of nothing but the green light when it finally did wink for action.

The driver of a car on Massachu-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Opera

Boston Opera House—
Verdi's "Aida," with Mmes. Rethberg, Castagna, Votipka; Messrs. Martinelli, Tagliabue, Pinza, Cordon. Ettore Panizza will conduct. 8 p. m.

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"A Slight Case of Murder," with Edward G. Robinson. Scollay: 10:05 a. m. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also, "The First 100 Years." Scollay 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30

South Station Theater—
"Behind the Criminal," "Gold, How it is Mined," "Travel to El Salvador," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Sonja Henie in "Happy Landing." Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," and a new Disney cartoon. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Uptown—
"Gold Is Where You Find It," with George Brent and Olivia de Havilland, 2:55, 6:25, 10. Also "Radio City Revels," featuring Bob Burns. 1:15, 5:40, 8:30.

Tremont—
"You Can't Have Everything," featuring Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Also "Knight Without Armor," starring Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Over the Wall," featuring John Litel, June Travis, Dick Foran and Dick Purcell. Fenway: 1:15, 4:15, 7:20, 10:20. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7, 9:50. Also "Arsene Lupin Returns," starring Melvyn Douglas and Virginia Bruce. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:45. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

University—
Fredric March in "The Buccaneer." 2, 5:30, 9:05. Also "The March of Time." 1:40, 5:10, 8:45.

State and Orpheum—
"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," (technicolor), featuring Jackie Moran and May Robson. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:45, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "Start Cheering," with Walter Connolly and Jimmy Durante. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"You're in the Army Now." Also "Dionne Quints in Reunion." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
Deanna Durbin in "Mad About Music." 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Stage: Jane Pickens, Holland & Hart, Gene Sheldon, Park & Clifford.

Strand—
Harold Lloyd in "The Milky Way." Also "They Won't Forget," featuring Claude Rains.

Metropolitan—
Bette Davis in "Jezebel." 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Also The Jones Family in "Love on a Budget." 10:20 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:35.

Exeter—
"Love Is a Headache," featuring Gladys George and Franchot Tone. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also E. G. Robinson and Rose Stradner in "The Last Gangster." 3:25, 6:20, 9:15.

Brookline Village—
"The Awful Truth," starring Irene Dunne. 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Squadron of Honor." 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Boston—
"Walking Down Broadway," with Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen. 12:16, 4:01, 7:46, 9:59. Stage: Musical revue, "Stepping Toes."

Coolidge Corner—
"I Met My Love Again," with Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 2, 5:08, 8:16. Also "Dr. Syn," with George Arliss. 3:54, 7:02, 10:14.

Hub—
"All Quiet on the Western Front." 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Every Night at Eight," with George Raft and Alice Faye. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Francis Lyster Pandron, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winchester, in Winchester Theater, Main Street, Winchester, 3:30 p. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Other Events

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
A diversified musical program will be presented by Mrs. Shaw, Miss Barrett, and Mr. Boardman, 2.

Music

First Church in Boston
Part II of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," presented by a chorus of 50 professional voices, assisted by soloists. William E. Zeuch, conductor. Cor. Berkeley and Marlborough Streets. 4:30.

Boston Public Library—
A concert will be given by the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation. 3:30. Lydia Hoffmann-Behrendt will give a piano recital. 8. Mr. Walter Habenicht will present a program entitled "Richard Wagner's Music Dramas." 8.

Castano Galleries—
Lecture by William H. Leavitt on "The Life and Times of Leonardo da Vinci." 171 Newbury Street. 4.

Concert Calendar

Steinert Hall—
Piano recital by Esther Stein. 8:15. April 5.

Faelten Hall—
Recital by pupils of the Faelten Pianoforte School. 30 Huntington Avenue. 8. April 5.

Hovey Memorial Hall—
Junior program concert given by Myrtle Lavina Jordan, pianist. 8:15. April 7.

Sanders Theater—
Violin recital by Georges Enesco, for the benefit of the MacDowell Colony, Peterborough, N. H. Cambridge. 8:15. April 8.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30. April 8.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. April 9.

'Romeo et Juliette' at the Opera

The Arts in Boston

The entertainment offered last night by the Metropolitan Opera Association was Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," with Wilfred Pelletier in the conductor's box. The cast included Richard Crooks and Bidu Sayao in the title roles, supported by John Brownlee as Mercutio, Angelo Bada as Tybalt, Norman Cordon as Capulet and Ezio Pinza as Friar Laurence. The remaining roles were assumed by Doris Doe, Lucielle Browning, Louis D'Angelo, Wilfred Engelman, Nicholas Massue and Giordano Paltrinieri.

At least one virtue of this opera is its book, which follows the Shakespearean text with as great fidelity as one might hope to find in an operatic work. Exercising its privilege of selection, the Metropolitan Opera Association has adapted the score to its own convenience, at least while it is on tour, and while several details were left to the imagination of the beholder, the action carried the story forward in satisfactory sequence. If memory serves correctly, this opera has not been presented in Boston since the season of 1933-34, at which time it was offered by the Chicago Civic Opera Association. It comes this year, therefore, as a revival for Bostonians.

Both the principals look their parts, Mme. Sayao is one of the most appealing Julietes we have seen in Boston in a long time. Her inherent charm, her youthful figure and her fresh, clear voice all contribute enormously to the picture. She has some distance to go in the matter of acting, yet her final scene was convincing and gave promise of powers which she doubtless will be able to develop more fully. She justly received an ovation for her portrayal. Mr. Crooks also won applause for his impersonation, notably in the final scene of Act III. Vocally he was in top form.

The Mercutio of last night was fully alive to the possibilities of his part; a well-timed, convincing portrayal, with the additional merit of a good voice properly used. Ezio Pinza was miscast. Although he was vocally satisfying, evidently the role is not congenial. It was also a mistake to cast Mr. Bada in the role of Tybalt. His talents do not lie in the etching of such a portrait, nor is his voice of a quality to assist him materially in such a character delineation. The remaining roles were adequately taken.

The settings were, for the most part, a disappointment; Juliette's chamber was especially poor, with hangings which were downright ugly in both line and color. The balcony was well set up and the backdrop and exterior of the Tomb of the Capulets was also effective, in arrangement and coloring. The orchestra again gave an excellent account of itself. G. M. S.

Eleventh Bach Organ Recital

The penultimate of E. Power Biggs's 12 recitals of Bach's organ music took place last night at the Germanic Museum, Harvard University. Throughout this series, Mr. Biggs has proceeded rather freely along chronological lines (so far as the chronology of Bach's work can be discovered or inferred), permitting himself to relax that scheme whenever good program-making seemed to demand it.

Last night's program, not unnaturally, was built largely of music of the composer's most mature period, with such possible exceptions as the cheerful, even garrulous, Trio Sonata No. 6, in G, the delightfully fresh and limpid one-movement Trio in the same key, and the rather un-Bachlike Concertato in E, with its magniloquent cadenza incongruously introducing an impudently naïve little fugue, separated by a short andante from a second fugue, hardly less cheerfully unpretentious.

Though these lighter works punctuated the program refreshingly, that program was not, as a whole, a turgid and ponderous one, urgently demanding such relief. Abounding vitality and strong contentment permeated the brilliant A major Prelude and Fugue that opened it; a warm and graceful melodic line, too, of a type that occurs less often in Bach's fugal writing than elsewhere. In the middle of the program, as usual, a group of chorale preludes: six of them, breathing a spirit of confident faith—free from the darker emotions that occur so frequently in these religious "tone-poems." There were two versions of "Vater unser" (one rather meditative, the other more confidently full and rich), a fughetta and a fugue on "Vom Himmel hoch," the joyously bustling "Nun freut euch, lieben Christen g'mein," and the massive five-part Prelude with double pedal on "Wir glauben all' an einen Gott, Vater."

Of the two preludes and fugues that remain to be mentioned, the C minor, with its somber prelude—rendered more so by the long pedal points that darken and enrich its harmonies—is perhaps the weaker for a fugue subject so characterful that it dominates and somehow limits the architectural development of the fugue itself, fine as it is. The great B minor Prelude and Fugue, considered by some to be Bach's last work in that form, appropriately and magnificently ended the program.

Throughout, the manner and mood of Mr. Biggs's performance, as well as his choice of registrations, were admirably fitted to the task in hand. His technical dexterity, both digital and pedal, seems, if anything, to have increased and grown in sureness and solidity in the course of this exacting survey. S. S.

"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer"

"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," which opened yesterday at the State and Orpheum Theaters, is an excellently wrought film. It bears pathos, poignancy, humor and excitement. It contains some exquisite acting by a little girl named Ann Gillis. It crosses the barriers of time to re-create a boys' romance of Hannibal, Missouri, in the last century. Its settings—especially the amazingly realistic cave of William Cameron Menzies— are realized in careful detail and have been filmed with equal care in Technicolor by James Wong Howe.

But is it Mark Twain? That is a subjective question and one which can be answered only by each one for himself. Tommy Kelly as Tom, for instance, is a charming wistful child, whom few will try to resist—and even they probably won't succeed. Jackie Moran's Huck Finn is also an engaging youngster. But they are both a bit too genteel. May Robson adapts her usual style of playing to the role of Aunt Polly. But it is Walter Brennan as Muff Potter who realizes most fully the flavor of the life, the character and the times he is re-living. There are others in the cast, too—Victor Jory (a terrifying Injun Joe), Victor Killian, Nana Bryant, Mickey Rentschler, Cora Sue Collins, Charles Richman, Spring Byington, Philip Hurlic (a delightful small Negro) and David Holt, a thoroughly detestable Sid. They are interesting and understandable people. Whether they are Mark Twain's people may or may not be important.

"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" retains several of the more famous episodes from the book: the whitewashing scene, somewhat exaggerated; the graveyard murder of the doctor by Injun Joe; the disappearance of Tom, Huck and Joe and their return to hear their own funeral sermon preached; the trial of Muff, and, finally, the picnic at which Tom and Becky lose themselves in the cave and Tom kills Injun Joe and finds the pirate treasure. This sequence is brilliantly constructed, rising from the first faint suspicion of terror on the part of the children to the moment after Joe's fall, when Becky breaks into hysteria. Here Miss Gillis, under Mr. Taurog's guidance, reaches emotional heights one seldom finds in a child player.

"Start Cheering," the companion film, takes place on one of those campuses where swing, crooning, tap dancing; Big Apple-ing and football are the principal items of academic interest. Columbia has collected most of its two-reel comedy players, thrown in a few people like Jimmy Durante (he wants a book that begins with "The"), Walter Connolly, Joan Perry, Gertrude Niesen, Raymond Walburn, Broderick Crawford, Charles Starrett and Ernest Truex for a good old rah-rah jamboree. It's about a movie star who would renounce glitter for Virgil and a Sigma Psi pin.

J. D. B.

Rodzinski Makes His Return To NBC Symphony Orchestra

The Week-End Radio

Contemporary music, the great "impressionist," Debussy, and Beethoven, comprise the program scheduled by Artur Rodzinski, Cleveland conductor, to mark his return for three concerts with the NBC Symphony Orchestra tonight at 10 p. m. over the NBC to WNAC combination.

Mr. Rodzinski conducted the original rehearsals of the NBC orchestra to get it into playing form for Arturo Toscanini. An excellent program selector, he has chosen the Beethoven "Coriolanus" Overture to open tonight's concert. Following that is Samuel Barber's "Symphony in One Movement," written two years ago when Mr. Barber was a Prix de Rome scholar at the American Academy in Rome. It was given its premiere by Bernardino Molinari at an Augusteo concert in Rome and was the first American work ever to be played at the Salzburg festival.

Debussy's "The Afternoon of a Faun," based on the poem of Stéphane Mallarmé, follows the Barber item. Prokofieff's "Classical Symphony," which follows the intermission, was an attempt by the modern Russian composer to write "the kind of a symphony Mozart would write if he were alive today." The modern Hunfarian composer Ernst von Dohnanyi's Suite for Orchestra, Opus 19, concludes the concert.

Other dialworthy music:

Beethoven's Symphony No. 9 (Choral) in D minor, by Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, Mutual to WAAB, 9:30 p. m., Fabien Sevitzky, conductor, with Indianapolis Symphonic Choir and soloists. Also Mozart's Concerto in A major, among other items, with Bomar Cramer, piano soloist.

Dialworthy drama:

"Seven Waves Away," sea story based on a true incident, in Columbia Workshop, CBS to WEEI, 8 p. m.

"Louis Agassiz," in "American Portraits" series, NBC to WNAC, 9:30 p. m., dramatization of life of great naturalist who was professor of zoology at Harvard and whose great collection is housed in the Agassiz Museum there which he founded.

On the lighter side:

Swing Session, CBS to WEEI, 7:30 p. m., to hear Eila Logan, swing vocalist, trumpeter Harry James of Benny Goodman's band, and the Swingtettes, guitars and string bass trio

Sunday

Musical items worth a dialing:

Sibelius's Second Symphony by Radio City Symphony Orchestra, NBC to WBZ, 12:30 p. m., Arno Rapee, conductor, and two Sibelius songs by Jan Peerce, tenor. Three practically unknown works, Spendiaroff's "Crimean Sketches," "Minuet" from Aubert's "Spite Breve," and Coleridge-Taylor's Ballade in A minor, to be played by Symphony Club Orchestra of Philadelphia, NBC to WNAC, 1:30 p. m.

Three modern items, including two first performances, by New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m., John Barbirolli, conductor. Quincy Porter's Symphony No. 1, radio premiere, to be conducted by composer; Delius's Prelude, "Irmelin," first time in America; and DeFalla's "Three Dances" from "The Three-Cornered Hat" Suite; Mischa Levitski, piano soloist, in Mozart's Concerto No. 1 in E flat major.

William Primrose, viola soloist, to be heard in first of series of recitals on this instrument, NBC to WBZ, 3:45 p. m.

Nelson Eddy, baritone, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m., to sing arias from obscure opera of Marschner and Smetana's "Bartered Bride," also popular ballads and picture song in another group; Debussy's nocturne, "Fetes," and Liszt's "Les Preludes," by orchestra, Jose Iturbi, conductor.

"Rising Musical Stars," to hear Genevieve Rowe, soprano, and Arnold Belnick, violinist, in second round of finals for $1,000 award to be announced next week, NBC to WNAC, 10 p. m.

Monday

Dialworthy music includes:

Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor" Overture, DeFalla's Spanish Dance, No. 1, and "Russian Sailor's Dance" from Gliere's "The Red Poppy," by symphonic orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor, NBC to WNAC, 8:30 p. m.; Richard Crooks to sing Massenet's "Elegy," Handel's "Where E'er You Walk," and "Brown Bird Singing."

Josef Hofmann, pianist, to play Beethoven's Concerto No. 4, in G major, and group of solo pieces, in Philadelphia Orchestra program, NBC to WBZ, 9 p. m.

On the lighter side: Kate Smith to be heard as air columnist in new series thrice weekly, Mondays, Wednesday, Fridays, CBS to WEEI, 3:30 p. m.; Jan Garber and his orchestra to make debut with Burns and Allen show, replacing Ray Noble, CBS to WEEI, 8 p. m.; "Those We Love." Hollywood cast dramatic serial, to be heard at new time of 8:30 p. m. Monday, NBC to WBZ combination.

A. D. H.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, April 3

10:45 a. m.—WORL, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 a. m.—W1XAL (15.13mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Long Ski Season Planned by Use Of Cannon Tramway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H., April 2—New Hampshire a year hence, expects to see its ski season extended through the development and extension of a ski center in conjunction with the new aerial tramway on Cannon Mounain in Franconia Notch. The tramway is scheduled to be in operation this summer.

For a number of years Tuckerman's Ravine in Pinkham Notch has been famous as a spring skiing paradise. But getting up into Tuckerman's Ravine from the highway has long been a hard climb and has deterred many enthusiasts who would have enjoyed spring skiing if it had been easier to get at.

At the present time, when skiing is practically limited to Tuckerman's, the now inaccessible territory around the summit of Cannon Mountain is covered with several feet of snow and skiing conditions are fine.

New ski trails and open slopes will be laid out on Cannon Mountain and the surrounding territory, that may be reached from the summit station of the tramway. The Tramway Commission has provided separate fees for up and down trips as well as round trip fees. The one-way fees will take care of winter sports enthusiasts who wish to go up the tramway and ski down; and they will also be of interest to hikers, who can go by foot in either direction, as they may choose, and can travel by tramway in the other.

The development of the area around the tramway is expected to result in an increased demand for hotel and lodging facilities in that section of the White Mountain National Forest. Authorities point out that this development will not be at the expense of other sections of the mountain, but will increase the general flow of traffic into the entire region and will tend to lengthen visits.

When the tramway opens for business the last of May, it is expected that one observation platform at the summit will be ready for use and that another will be completed shortly thereafter. A parking area has been laid out at the base, the State highway has been relocated, and a subway connecting the parking area with the base station has been built under the highway. The charge of 95 cents for a round trip, or 60 cents for the up trip and 45 cents down, will cover the use of all facilities, including the observation platforms.

New Deal Opponent

© Lindsey

H. Styles Bridges
United States Senator From New Hampshire

Bridges to Talk To G. O. P. Women Of the Bay State

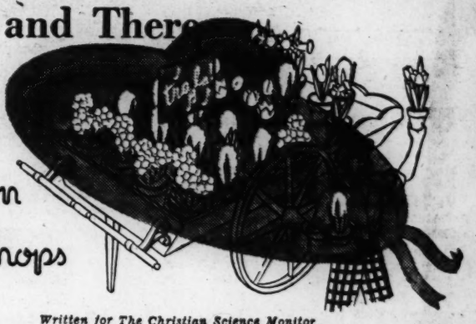
Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire will speak at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the headquarters on Beacon Street, Monday evening at 6 o'clock.

It is expected that he will start in where he left off in his speech on Wednesday before the Republican State Convention in Maine. There, he stressed the principle of decentralization of the Federal Government, and also the declaration of a party war on President Roosevelt and the New Deal. "It is open season on the New Deal from now on," he affirmed.

Senator Bridges brings with him a major seven-point Republican program including: taking the Government out of competition with industry; reforming the "whole tax structure from top to bottom"; eliminating "abuses" under the Social Security Act; providing a "ceiling for hours and a floor of wages"; an adequate Army, Navy, and air force "to protect American territory and American lives"; supporting reciprocal trade agreements "in their true sense"; and returning administration of relief to the States and municipalities, supplemented by the Federal Government.

The Junior Senator is of the firm belief that as the Republican Party polled between 19,000,000 and 20,000,000 votes in 1936, "this year we can and will do far better, because Roosevelt is vulnerable and his party is beginning to feel the seeds of discontent.

Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Far be it from us to even try to present an argument against "the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra-la"; for there isn't any. However, the fact remains that everybody hasn't a garden that produces flowers at this time of the year; and even if one has the chances are that it isn't offering enough at the moment to fill more than a vase. And every house needs flowers . . . they add a definite something to the atmosphere. Besides fragrance, we mean.

What we're suggesting is that if your budget doesn't exactly allow you to fill up the house with fresh blooms twice a week, you do the very next best thing. Acquire some of the new Calart Flowers. You'll know them by their little stiff tag that's attached to each stem; and once you become acquainted with them, you'll immediately recognize them from then on because of their "true to life" appearance. Their coloring and shading is well nigh perfect! Of course Calart does offer you one advantage . . . whereas your garden flowers are usually limited; their selection isn't. And just try and raise poppies that come out as buxom and colorful as theirs! They're immense . . . the kind you see in gardens where there's a gardener on duty all day; where they raise nothing but thoroughbreds. And though they make a most eye-arresting display, they sell for but $2.50 per dozen. Long-stemmed tiger lilies make a striking bouquet; if you want to be different. Or you may prefer the smaller variety of flowers. In which case you select one of their already-made-up centerpieces. Which may be all white roses with a bit of fern and babies' breath mixed in, or a colorful selection that includes little poppies, bachelor buttons, daisies and a lot of other flowers such as you'd cut in your own garden later on. Larkspur, delphiniums, carnations, Easter lilies, honeysuckle, trumpet vine, lilacs, water-lilies, narcissus and so on, far into the night. Just try and think up a flower that Calart can't deliver. If the shops don't happen to have them on hand; they'll order them for you. And you can get them at Stearns, Gilchrists, and Wethern's . . . just to mention a few places.

♣♣♣

Linens Shown In Great Variety

Just in case the spring sun shines in and shows up all the flaws and drabness of your linens, may we remind you that Chandler's have not only redecorated their linen and bedding department, but they've enlarged it. Which means that there's more room; so there's more of a variety in everything. All up on the sixth floor.

♣♣♣

A Lapel Watch Set in Gardenia

Addenda: The girl who possesses the sum of $20 that's burning a hole in her pocket, would perhaps derive $20 worth of fun out of buying that lapel watch we saw at Filene's. It's very, very small, but it is reclining right in the center of a big gold-colored gardenia. (Well, maybe it's a flattened out rose!) Any how it's no end cute, and reminded us for all the world of a little frog sunning itself on a big lily-pad!

♣♣♣

Those Frenchy Leather Purses

Every time we see a woman haul out one of those convenient Frenchy leather purses . . . the kind that looks just like a regular coin purse at first, but develops into much more, because it seems that there's an outside flap that holds bills and cards; we remind ourself to look around for one in this country. But it wasn't until yesterday that we reminded ourself enough to find them. And maybe for a good reason . . . because they're on sale at Stearns . . . for only a dollar. In summery colors as well as dark. A limited amount at this price, of course. But even at that they're well worth their normal price if you miss out on the sale.

Janet Treat

A regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday feature.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Story of Industry..	Rakov's Orchestra	Metropolitan Opera ...	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 Story of Industry.	Rakov's Orchestra	Metropolitan Opera ...	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Boston Hour	M. Frederick's Orch....	"Variations": music ..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Variations": music ..	Baseball School	Sport reports .....
6:00 News; sport preview	News; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Dinner Concert;	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Art Shaw's Orch.	Sport comment: Chick	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Hour Glass"	Webb's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Network talk	Message of Israel.....	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15 "Airmail Week" ...	Message of Israel.....	garten	Sport commentator	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Saturday Night	Jim's Question Bee....	Commentator	Xavier Cugat's Orch..	Echoes"; songs; orch..
7:45 Swing Session ...	Jim's Question Bee....	Sport review	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Jungle Jim" .....
8:00 Columbia Work-	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Robert L. Ripley; vocal	"Studies in Contrast"	Melody ensemble .....
8:15 shop: drama	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	trio; orchestra	"Studies in Contrast"	"Melodic Tones" .....
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	Dramatization	Jack Haley; Wendy Bar-	"Barnstormers": variety	"Four Aces"; vocal....
8:45 sketch; soloists ..	Dramatization	rie; comedy; orchestra	"Barnstormers": variety	"Four Aces"; vocal....
9:00 "Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	Al Roth's Orchestra...	Commentator	"Down Memory Lane"
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Al Roth's Orchestra...	Indianapolis Symphony	Dance Melodies .....
9:30 Serenade: soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"American Portraits";	Orchestra; Fabien	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45 popular orchestra	Hot Shots	dramatic sketch	Sevitzky, conductor;	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	Ernest Gill's Orchestra	National Broadcasting	Indianapolis Symphonic	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	Ernest Gill's Orchestra	Company Symphony	Choir and soloists....	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
10:30 guests	Dick Gasparre's Orch..	Orchestra; Dr. Artur	Indianapolis Symphony	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
10:45 Rep. H. G. Tergan.	Dick Gasparre's Orch..	Rodzinski, guest con-	Orchestra	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; weather	ductor	Indianapolis Orchestra.	Joe Marsala's Orchestra
11:15 "Ounce 'er Fun"..	Ruby Newman's Orch..	NBC Symphony Orch...	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Joe Marsala's Orchestra
11:30 B. Goodman's Or..	Horace Heidt's Orch....	News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Annual Movie Ball....
11:45 B. Goodman's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Weather Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Annual Movie Ball....

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Down the Mississippi"	"Operatic Airs" .....
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Down the Mississippi"	Harper's Varieties ....
10:30 Aubade for Strings	Concert Hour	Network speaker	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Varieties": Pianoleers.
10:45 Aubade for Strings	Recorded program	Network speaker	tist Church service ...	Studio speaker .....
11:00 Old South Church.	News; "Journal"	Temple Israel Service .	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker .....
11:15 Old South Church	"Neighbor Nell"	Temple Israel, Service .	tist Church service	"Musical Hits" .....
11:30 Old South Church.	Vocal recital	Temple Israel Service..	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Musical Hits" .....
11:45 Old South Church.	Commentator	Temple Israel Service..	tist Church service ...	The Italian Hour .....
12:00 Hawaiian music ..	Southernaires: male	Clotilda Zapnala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour .....
12:15 News Service	quartet	prano; organist	Organ recital	The Italian Hour .....
12:30 Salt Lake City choir	Radio City Symphony	Don Wan Wan, pianist.	Italian string music...	Amateur Hour .....
12:45 and organ	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	News Service	Italian string music...	Amateur Hour .....
1:00 "Harmoneers"	conductor; Jan Peerce,	Speaker; music	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour .....
1:15 Piano Club	Speaker; music	Speaker; music	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour .....
1:30 Foreign speaker	News; music	Symphony Club Orches-	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour .....
1:45 "Poet's Gold"	Whistler and His Dog..	tra of Philadelphia...	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour .....
2:00 Boris Morro's	Magic Key: Symphony	"Chat About Dogs".....	Drama and music.....	"Voice of Israel".....
2:15 String Quartet	Orch.; Frank Black,	Vicente Gomez; guitar.	Drama and music.....	"Voice of Israel".....
2:30 Dramatic sketch	cond.; Lotte Lehmann,	"Thatcher Colt Myster-	Gotham String Quartet	"Voice of Israel".....
2:45 with Jean Hersholt	soprano; sketch	ies": sketch	Gotham String Quartet	"Voice of Israel".....
3:00 New York Philhar-	Vocalists; orchestra ..	"Radio Newsreel"; news	"The First Offender":	"Pirates of Penzance"
3:15 monic - Symphony	Vocalists; orchestra ..	interviews	dramatic sketch	"Pirates of Penzance"
3:30 Orch.; Mischa Le-	Vocalists	"Sunday Drivers":	"Concert Miniatures" ..	"Pirates of Penzance"
3:45 vitzki, pianist ...	William Primrose; viola	novelty program	"Concert Miniatures" ..	"Pirates of Penzance"
4:00 New York Philhar-	National Vespers	Romance Melodies: or-	Network speaker	Mimy Sargent's Orch...
4:15 monic - Symphony	National Vespers	chestra; vocalists	Network speaker	Mimy Sargent's Orch..
4:30 Orchestra, John	News; music	The Lutheran Hour....	Court of Human Rela-	Gilbert Vocal Trio ....
4:45 Barbirolli, cond. .	The Vagabonds	The Lutheran Hour....	tions: sketch	Frank Simone's Orch...
5:00 Magazine: Chan-	Popular orchestra	Marion Talley, soprano;	Network speaker	Young People's Church.
5:15 ning Pollock	News; orchestra	chorus; orchestra	Network speaker	Young People's Church.
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Network program	Mickey Mouse Theater	Network speaker	Young People's Church.
5:45 his orchestra	British commentator ..	of the Air	Network speaker	Young People's Church.
6:00 Joe Penner; Ben	"Musical Camera"	"Hum and Strum".....	George Jessel; guest	Phil Marshall's Orch...
6:15 Pollack's Orch.	"Musical Camera"	Adrian O'Brien, tenor..	stars; orchestra	Soprano recital .....
6:30 Phil Cook's Al-	"Moonlight Serenaders"	News Service	"News Testers"	Dramatic program ....
6:45 manac	News commentator	Popular variety	"Fashions in Rhythm".	Dramatic program ....
7:00 Manhattan Mother	"Paths to Prosperity";	Jack Benny; Kenny	News Service	Violin ensemble .....
7:15 Manhattan Mother	speakers forum	Baker; orchestra	"Moonlight Sonata" ..	Violin ensemble .....
7:30 Phil Baker, com-	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	"Interesting Neighbors";	Larry Funk's Orchestra	"Roving Reporter" ....
7:45 edy; orchestra ...	Peg Murray; guests...	informal interview ...	Larry Funk's Orchestra	Studio speaker .....
8:00 Talk, Senator Pat	"Spy at Large"; dra-	Don Ameche; Edgar	Network program	Scenes From "King
8:15 Harrison	matic serial	Bergen; Stroud Twins;	Annual Convention of	Lear"; dramatization.
8:30 Lynn Murray's Mu-	"Songs We Remember";	John Carter; Dorothy	Jewish War Veterans of	Vocalist; orchestra ..
8:45 sical Gazette	orchestra; quartet ...	Lamour	the United States	"Movie Stardust" .....
9:00 Nelson Eddy, bari-	Tyrone Power; Joan	Manhattan Merry-Go	Marine Corps program	"Five Star Final".....
9:15 tone; symphony	Blondell; sketch	Round; soloists; orch.	Marine Corps program	"Five Star Final".....
9:30 Jose Iturbi, con-	Movie comment	American Album of Fa-	Brown Sisters: trio....	David McSweeney, songs
9:45 ductor	Irene Rich: sketch ...	miliar Music	"Hollywood Whispers"	Fashion parade .....
10:00 Address: Harold L.	"Encore Theater of the	"Rising Musical Stars":	Al Jahn's Orchestra ..	Good Will Hour.....
10:15 Ickes	Air"	chorus; guest; orch..	Al Jahn's Orchestra .	Good Will Hour.....
10:30 "Headlines and By-	"Cheerio": talk; music.	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Good Will Hour.....
10:45 lines": comment .	"Cheerio": talk; music.	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Good Will Hour.....
11:00 News; dance music	News; Roundelay	News Service	Jack Betzner's Orch....	News commentator ....
11:15 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Jack Betzner's Orch....	Four Continentals .....
11:30 Duke Ellington's	Music As You Desire It.	"Musical Interlude" ..	Bob Millar's Orchestra.	Four Continentals .....
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It.	Ernie Holst's Orchestra	"The Playboys"	"Day's End" .....

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Dear Columbia"..	"As You Like It".....	"Houseboat Hannah" ..	Food talk	Farm and Home news.
9:15 "Dear Columbia"..	"As You Like It".....	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons .....
9:30 "Road of Life"....	Breakfast Club: popular	Variations	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Italian Echoes" .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	orchestra: soloist	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	Drama and music.....	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch..	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge..	"Margo"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"...	"Choir Loft"; organ...	Commentator .....
10:30 Vocalist	"Terry Regan"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Get Thin to Music"...	'Shopping With You"...
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	'Shopping With You"...
11:00 Shopping Service ..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Poetry; organ	Geraldine Dell, songs..
11:15 Popular vocal	"Women and News".....	"Backstage Wife".....	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School .....
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk...	"Vic and Sade".....	How to Be Charming...	Musical program	Organ recital .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Ed. MacHugh, songs....	Decoration talk	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator ....
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue:	Talk, the Rev. Stidger..	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "Melody Rambling"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian review .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music...	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; guest	"Dan Harding's Wife".	Italian string music...	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 Betty and Bob: sk..	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service ..	Women's club news.....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch. ..	"Joyce Jordan" sketch	Robison's Buckaroos ..	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	"Matinee Melodies" ...	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Rex Battle's Orchestra.	"Cottage Hawaiians"...
1:45 Valiant Lady: sk..	Jack and Loretta.....	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Voice of Experience....	Shirley Winters, songs.
2:00 News for Women...	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Way Down East".....	Piano soloist	Symphonic Drama ....
2:15 "The O'Neills"	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Musical Roundup" ...	World Traveler, talk....	Symphonic Drama ....
2:30 American School of	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Musical Roundup" ...	Sport matinee	Symphonic Drama ....
2:45 the Air	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Julia Blake": sketch..	Stage Door Memories..	Symphonic Drama ....
3:00 News Service	Rochester Civic Orches-	Pepper Young's Family..	Colonials: orchestra ..	Program for the Blind.
3:15 Community Bulletin	tra matinee concert;	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Colonials: orchestra ..	Paul Joyce, songs.....
3:30 "Street Scene"	Guy Fraser Harrison,	"Vic and Sade".....	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
3:45 C. Hector's music.	conductor	"The Guiding Light"...	Network speaker	Sport reports .....
4:00 C. Hector's music ..	Stocks; comment	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch..	"Rhythm and Stuff" ..
4:15 Concert Hall	Club Matinee: variety .	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch..	"Song Styles" .....
4:30 "The Goldbergs" ..	Club Matinee: variety..	Commentator	Sport matinee	Song team .....
4:45 Dance Time	Club Matinee: variety..	"The Road of Life".....	Sport matinee	Variety Sports Revue..
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch .	Sport matinee	Variety Sports Revue..
5:15 The Boston Hour..	"Don Winslow".....	"Terry and Pirates"...	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother".....	"The Singing Lady"...	Jack Armstrong	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House"...	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie...	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"...
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service...	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Dance Revue	Top Hatters; orchestra.	Dinner concert	Italian review .....
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Comment; music	"Let's Celebrate"	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Lum and Abner"..	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program ..	"Music Is My Hobby"..	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15 Arthur Godfrey ..	Network speaker	"Uncle Ezra": sketch..	Billie Pearce's Orchestra	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Eddie Cantor; De-	Commentator	Vocalists; orchestra ..	"The Lone Ranger":	Detective Mysteries:
7:45 anna Durbin; or..	Popular music	"Melody and Rhythm".	dramatic sketch	dramatization .....
8:00 Lou Holtz; Ted	"Melody Puzzles";	Burns and Allen; Jan	Dance Orchestra	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 Husing; music ..	musical quis	Garber's Orchestra ..	Dance Orchestra	Lynn Carroll, songs...
8:30 Pick and Pat: com-	"Those We Love": dra-	Richard Crooks; sym-	Commentator	"A Few Words, Please"
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	phony orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Message to Motorists..
9:00 Theater: Barbara	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Phil Spitalny and His,	University of N. H.	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
9:

Bay State Legislature Clears Decks for Debate on the Budget

Legislative Week in Massachusetts

As the Legislature headed into debates over the real controversial issues of the year, to start with discussions of the State budget, the House and Senate cleared the dockets of numerous bills this week.

Into the legislative wastebasket went proposals to extend jury service to women, to eliminate partially the veterans preferncе in civil service, to repeal the compulsory vaccination law and to establish a State Radio Commission. The House and Senate sent to Gov. Charles F. Hurley for his signature a bill providing for complete reregistration of voters. The week's legislative action is summarized as follows:

The House

Action: Established April 6 as the date on which to start debate on the State budget.

Significance: The ways and means committee cut approximately $900,000 from the Governor's original $72,488,502 total. The debate will take several legislative days.

Action: Accepted, with the Senate, an adverse committee report on legislation to eliminate the veterans preference in civil service examinations when a veteran is competing against persons who were too young or physically unable to enter the World War.

Significance: At present the preference amounts to a 30 per cent mark-up on examinations, thus handicapping young persons competing against vets. However, the veterans lobby is sufficiently powerful to block any abolition attempts.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a resolve providing for an investigation by the State Department of Public Utilities of the advisability of State regulation of sale and distribution of steam for heating or mechanical power.

Significance: At a recent hearing on a bill to provide for such regulation, it was predicted that the steam sales of electric companies would soon exceed the electric sales.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill prohibiting State or local officials and employees from accepting positions at horse and dog tracks.

Significance: In the past numerous cases of such employment have been discovered. Opponents of horse and dog racing contend such employment at least arouses considerable suspicion.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill prohibiting insurance companies from reducing or eliminating an agent commission on weekly premium policies after the policies have been in force three years.

Significance: At present such deductions are made in the agents' commissions, with the result that they are forced to sell additional insurance to make up their losses. Opponents of industrial or weekly premium insurance contend that under this system many low-income families are encouraged to carry more insurance than they can finance.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on legislation to establish a State Radio Commission to license and control Massachusetts radiocasting.

Significance: The bill was declared unconstitutional by radio opponents.

Action: Killed a bill, passed by the Senate, to extend jury service to women.

Significance: Such House action was anticipated. The Senate vote in favor was merely a courtesy extended to Senator Sybil H. Holmes (R) of Brookline, only woman Senator, who made a determined fight for the bill.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a resolve calling for an investigation by the Commission on Interstate Co-operation regarding the migration of industrial establishments from Massachusetts to other states.

Significance: Massachusetts was one of the states hardest hit by such migrations. Some legislators contend the problem can be solved through interstate co-operation to eliminate unfair inducements offered to industries.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill eliminating the requirement that notices of parking violations must be sent by registered mail.

Significance: It is estimated the Boston police will save nearly $20,000 annually in postage if this legislation is finally made law. Under the bill the notices would be sent by ordinary mail, a reduction of 17 to 18 cents on each notice.

Action: Accepted an adverse committee report on a proposal to increase the fines for parking violations.

Significance: The bill, backed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the police, would have established a $1 penalty for the first offense, $2 for the second, and $3 for the third. The present schedule provides for a warning for the first offense, $1 for the second, and $2 for the third. A few years ago, however, the Legislature itself established the existing schedule and it is not yet ready to make changes, even if the present rate does not eliminate illegal parking.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to reduce from 5 to 2 per cent the guaranteed dividend on Boston Elevated Railway common stock.

Significance: Such a reduction would save the cities and towns served by the Elevated approximately $1,000,000. The Legislature, however, under a 1931 act, set the guaranteed dividend at 5 per cent.

The Senate

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill providing for complete registration of voters by Jan. 1, 1940.

Significance: Both parties were behind this measure under which the voting lists will be purged of illegal voters and a card identification system will be established to minimize illegal voting after Jan. 1, 1940.

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on a proposal to repeal the compulsory vaccination law.

Significance: A referendum vote is expected on the repeal proposal in 1940, inasmuch as the repealists announced they would file an initiative petition for repeal next year, if defeated by the Legislature this year.

Action: Killed a bill, passed by the House, requiring the appointment of a labor representative on the State Public Utilities Commission.

Significance: The legislation, backed by organized labor on the ground that such a requirement would force decisions more favorable to the public, was never expected to pass the House. Originally the House accepted an adverse report. After the G. O. P. forced through an order to investigate the Unemployment Compensation Commission, however, the Democrats in retaliation forced reconsideration and a roll call. To obtain a favorable mark on the record kept by labor, many Republicans in the House voted for the proposal. It had no chance in the Senate.

Action: Killed two bills naming a section of the Newburyport turnpike between Lynnfield and Peabody after two different persons.

Significance: One bill naming the highway after George Peabody, after whom the City of Peabody had been named, had been passed by the House. In the Senate another bill honoring the late Representative William P. Connery, Jr. (D), of Massachusetts, had been advanced in the Senate. To end the confusion both measures were killed.

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on a bill to provide for a five-day week for State employees.

Significance: When Governor Hurley put through the five-day week for these employees during the summer months he promised to seek year-round extension. However, as yet, he has made no such attempt, although it is possible he will seek the legislation later.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, legislation providing for local referenda on placing under civil service the Revere Welfare Commissioner and the Lowell City Auditor.

Significance: These are among several special civil service bills adopted by the Legislature this year. Most of those previously adopted concerned fire and police chiefs.

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on a bill to establish a State fund for compulsory automobile liability insurance.

Significance: The proponents claim the rates would be set at $18 for the State as a whole under a state system. Opponents deny such low rates would result and contended the legislation was unconstitutional. The insurance interests annually muster considerable strength against this proposal.

Potatoes

(Continued from Page 9)

We ought to put them up so they look good, give some recipes. Now, look at Charlie Teagle. He's from right up here at Caribou. He went out to California, now he is head of the California Fruit Growers' Association. And wherever you go, you see these big signs and advertisements, 'Eat California oranges' or 'Try California lemons.' If they can do it for fruit, we can do it for spuds, and I'm for doing it."

Branding Law Urged

Well, that is how such things start. As early as 1931 they were talking about a state branding law to mark potato sacks so people would know they were getting Maine potatoes, but it was 1935 before a law was actually enacted. Then the state appropriated $25,000 for advertising and research.

That isn't much money in the advertising scheme of things, but it started the ball rolling. The idea gained impetus, the growers in 1937 asked the legislature to vote a one-cent-a-barrel tax on potatoes to be used for advertising. This allowed, with state contributions, an advertising budget of $160,000, administered by the Maine State Development Commission.

Many of the growers by last year had become enthused with the possibilities of such a campaign and co-operated with the Development Commission in packing a large part of their crop in the red, white and blue peck paper bags that now form such a colorful section in the grocery stores of the Atlantic seaboard and as far inland as Ohio and Illinois.

They Force Attention

These eye-appealing, easy-to-carry bags have not entirely displaced the old style bin, but they have done much to draw attention to potatoes and, specifically, to Maine potatoes.

Another bright idea was to put six jumbo baking potatoes in a long pasteboard box. These have had ready sale, especially in the larger cities.

These merchandising ideas have been largely directed by G. C. Stone, who left his native Aroostook County as a lad to serve a national chain grocery firm in various parts of the nation. His experience with pleasing American housewives recommended him for the post of executive secretary of the Maine Potato Growers and Shippers Committee. This group has a membership of every grower who ships more than one carload of potatoes.

Potatoes and Chemurgy

Mr. Stone is closely interested in the chemurgic possibilities for potatoes (uses other than for food). About 20 per cent of the advertising appropriation is set aside for this purpose and work is progressing at the University of Maine in Orono. Of course, such things as starch and potato flour have been produced in Maine for years, but new and more extensive consumption outlets are being energetically sought.

This is necessary because it has been shown in recent experience that a good crop is one of the worst things that can happen to Aroostook County.

The harvest last fall was very good. The growers stored away their big surpluses in their underground cellars, waiting for an upturning market, but despite the advertising which admittedly has helped, the supply has exceeded the demand all winter. Prices have picked up some, but many growers report they are ending the season with sales below production cost. What is greatly needed, many growers are convinced, is some commercial market for excess potatoes, which will relieve the necessity for dumping carload lots on a glutted consuming market.

But State of Maine folk are steady and hopeful. Maybe by next October Mr. and Mrs. America will be buying potatoes by the barrel and Henry Ford will be making steering wheels out of them. But, anyway, there are still six weeks before the 1938 crop is planted, the spring thaw has come, and some of the boys have the fishing tackle out for a looking over.

Small Quake Felt in N. H.

ROCHESTER, N. H., April 2 (AP)—An earthquake which shook houses, rattled dishes, and in some communities within a 10-mile radius of Rochester sounded like a "terrific explosion," today was dismissed by scientists as a "very weak" earth movement of only 15 seconds' duration.

A Busy Place in Colonial Times

By a Staff Photographer

Town Pound at Westwood, Mass.

Review of the Week

(Continued from Page 9)

constituted a "rebuttal via the back door" his strategic and forceful presentation of favorable arguments won considerable praise in legislative circles.

Yet, despite the Mayor's dramatic appearance, the sales tax appeared lost at least for 1938. Regardless of the Mayor's warning that Massachusetts municipalities may not survive another 12 months' period without sales tax help, the Legislature appears ready to vote a decided "No" on the proposal.

The sales tax opponents, led by Daniel J. Bloomfield, Secretary of the Boston Retail Trade Board, packed the Gardner Auditorium, called the sales tax a threat to retail business, industry, an unwarwanted drain upon the low-income groups, and despite proponent arguments to the contrary, contended it would not aid real estate.

Stone Removal

During the week Judge Arthur P. Stone, presiding justice of the East Cambridge District Court, faced a new drive for his removal. Before the House Rules Committee came Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware to file eight specific charges against Judge Stone, mostly connected with the release from Bridgewater State Hospital of Howard Long, who later was convicted of a degeneracy murder and is now under sentence to be hanged. Judge Stone petitioned for Long's release.

The rules committee will investigate the charges further at a hearing on Wednesday at which time several persons have been requested to appear for questioning in regard to the Long case.

Judge Stone was victor in a similar removal proceeding in 1933 and in a disbarment proceeding in the same year.

Courts

Points at Law: State Law for Egypt? Executed Man's Beneficiary Denied Claim

Unusual points of law figured in two cases that came before Massachusetts authorities this week.

In one, the full bench of the Supreme Court ruled that a beneficiary on the life of an electrocuted murderer cannot recover, on ground of public policy.

The case concerned the $5,000 claim of Mrs. Carolyn Millen, mother of Murton Millen, who was electrocuted June 7, 1935. In denying the claim, the Court indicated a grant of the sum might put a premium upon capital crime.

The other point of law was whether the State Workmen's Compensation Law covered an employee who was killed in an airplane accident while on a mission outside the the United States.

This arose in the claim of Mrs. Jessie M. Luke, whose husband, James C. Luke, was drowned in an airplane accident in Egypt, Dec. 31, 1935, while employed for a Boston engineering firm. The insurance company denied liability as the Department of Industrial Accidents began hearings in the matter.

Shipping

Stage Set for Maritime Commission to Appear

Boston port interests marshalled their forces this week in preparation for putting on the most impressive front possible when the Federal Maritime Commission next Thursday officially greets them with the question, "What do you want?"

They hope at the two-day conference to be able to swing many benefits toward Boston, as the Commission's plans for developing the American merchant marine to serve the country's foreign trade, are worked out in detail.

The Boston men would like to see American flag transatlantic ships put in here on their way between New York and European ports—as many European liners do already—and to arrange for streamlined trains to whirl newly arrived passengers directly to western destinations—saving a day's time, they say.

Federal

Labor Board Hears Marine Union Case; U. S. Nol-Prosses Bank Indictments

At the Federal Building this week charges of "witch hunt" and "Red hunt" were made at the second week of the hearings now going on before the National Labor Relations Board. The Board is sitting on the complaint of the Industrial Union of Shipbuilding and Marine Workers of America that the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company refused to bargain collectively and sign an agreement with the Union at the East Boston and Fore River plants.

Samuel Angoff, counsel for the Union, so described the pointed examination of Lucien Kosh, C. I. O. organizer for the Union, at the hands of Bruce Bromley, Bethlehem counsel. Mr. Bromley questioned the sincerity of the witness in repeating the phrase "so help me God" when given the oath.

Finis was written by the Federal Government on its records of the five-year-old Federal National Bank case by nol-prossing all indictments remaining against six former officials of the bank and its member intsitutions. "No sufficient reason for prosecution," wrote U. S. Attorney Francis J. W. Ford.

On Monday, by announcement of Miss Mary Ward, Commissioner of Naturalization and Immigration for Boston, May Yohe, former actress and once owner of the Hope Diamond, will take the oath returning her to American citizenship. She was born in Bethlehem, Pa. Her husband, Capt. John Smuts, cousin of the distinguished Boer War general, now is an American citizen.

Railroad

(Continued from Page 9)

require the railroad to continue operations, and the final decision has not been made.

Joseph W. Alsop, member of the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission, finds Mr. Ashley the embodiment of a theory he has been propounding, that independent operation by individuals is the solution to the problem of both rail and bus transportation on lines that no longer provide enough business for the big corporations.

Where the big corporation must carry its tremendous overhead, he reasons, the independent operator has only himself, his family, and perhaps a few employees to provide for. Mr. Alsop is having some success in encouraging individuals to take up unwanted bus franchises which the large companies can no longer operate profitably in Connecticut.

'Cattle Pound' In Westwood Built in 1700

WESTWOOD, Mass. — Cattle pounds were found in many towns during the early days of settlement in Massachusetts. Under the charter of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, there was a close watch on cattle to prevent them from damaging crops and to protect them, as cattle were of great value to the early settlers. The office of pound keeper, field driver, and fence viewer were created, all old English offices.

Several of these pounds are still in existence and stand on original territory. The one here in Westwood was built about 1700 by Joseph Colburn, member of an old Dedham (Mass.) family, for which he was paid 40 shillings. Westwood became a separate town in 1897, before that time being a part of Dedham.

The pound was used for the impounding and restraining of cattle, swine, sheep, and horses. It was considered of great importance as all stray animals could be placed in this enclosure. The pound keeper's duty was to guard the pound against breach and to feed the cattle and other animals until their release. After collecting fees and damages from owners, the field driver was reimbursed for his service.

All swine after reaching the age of two months, for the sake of protection, and as inhabitants were annoyed by them, were compelled to be sufficiently "yoked and ringed" to keep them from damaging the crops. A forfeit of six pence was required by any owner of swine not sufficiently ringed, one-half going to the person who gave the information to the town selectman, and the other half to the town. Committees were appointed to enforce this order.

Two or more field drivers were elected each year. They received a shilling a head for impounding cattle or horses, and three pence for sheep or swine.

Wellesley Art Head Wins Prize

The Institute de France has just awarded the Fould Prize for the best recent book on the history of art to Prof. Sirarpie Der Nersessian, Chairman of the Department of Art at Wellesley College.

The award of 3500 francs went to the young professor for her study of a group of Byzantine manuscripts illustrating the legend of Barlaam and Joasaph. The book, written as a doctor's thesis for the Sorbonne, where Miss Der Nersessian received the degree of Docteur des Lettres with highest honors in 1936, was chosen by the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, one of the five member academies of the French institute, as the best published in the field of art during the past two years.

She is the author of a number of other books and articles, and is considered one of the world's foremost authorities on Byzantine art. Armenian born, and a naturalized citizen of France, she came to Wellesley in 1930.

Pre-Trial Cuts Court Waiting Speeds Up Cases in Bay State

From Pemberton Square Courthouse

Expectations that the three-year wait now experienced by most litigants in the Massachusetts Superior Court will be reduced to 18 months within the next year and a half, were strengthened by the results of the 1937 pre-trial, recently announced by Judge Abraham E. Pinanski.

The pre-trial, with the jury pooling system, and the auditor system of hearing automobile accident cases, is one of the more important efforts made by Superior Court justices to relieve congestion and delay on jury trial dockets. In the pre-trial session, attorneys meet with the presiding judge to discuss and analyze pending actions, eliminate unessential matters of proof, and reduce issues to a minimum. Earnest efforts are made to settle the dispute.

The following statistics were announced by Judge Pinanski:

Settled at pre-trial call	1,631
Sent to Jury list (after pre-trial)	2,921
Nonsuits and defaults	597
Sent to Jury Waived sessions	421
Continued (for administration, etc.)	464
Sent to Auditor	50
Total	6,084

Of the 2,921 cases sent last year to the jury list for trial, 1,071 were settled before going to trial, and 373 after going to the trial session, Judge Pinanski declared.

The pre-trial and auditor system are wholly temporary innovations, Judge Pinanski said. Their present usefulness will end with reduction of congestion on the court docket. They can be called back for further use if necessary.

The reduction of delay to 18 months is expected to be satisfactory to most clients and attorneys. Few lawyers insist that their cases come up for trial any earlier than a year and a half, not because they wish to delay matters for increased fees, but in order that when the time for trial arrives, injuries and damages will have been entirely ascertained.

Work for Courts

Massachusetts is not the only state which finds automobile accidents grounds for increased litigation. A recent survey of judicial administration in Connecticut by the Yale School of Law announces that "the court has become an agency for the collection of debts and enforcement of mortgage security, for the award of compensation for automobile accidents, and for the formal approval of dissolution of the marriage tie."

Commenting on the jury system, the report, written by Dean Charles E. Clark and Prof. Harry Shulman, continues:

"Whatever the political, pyschological, or jurisprudential values of the jury as an institution may be, its use in the civil litigation covered by this study is not impressive. The picture seems to be that of an expensive, cumbersome, and comparatively inefficient trial device employed in cases where exploitation of the situation is made possible by underlying rules.

"In the court studied, as elsewhere in the Country, the jury has become identified in very major part with automobile accident litigation. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed with this method of administering compensation for such accidents. After extended study, a distinguished committee has suggested that compensation for automobile accidents be removed from the sphere of litigation and be administered by an administrative tribunal on the basis of liability regardless of fault, in the manner in which compensation for industrial accidents is administered. Such legislation would make the number of jury trials entirely insignificant."

The report was published in a recent issue of The Lawyer.

Hospital Officers Facing Charges

Charges of negligence and inefficiency were made against three high officials of the Medfield State Hospital yesterday by State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley in a report to be submitted to the Legislature and other State officials early next week.

One of the most serious charges by Mr. Buckley was that the Superintendent of the hospital, Dr. Earl K. Holt, "failed in both his legal and humane duty regarding the burial of the dead." He asserted that patients were buried in potter's field without coffins, without an undertaker and without ceremony.

In this connection, the State Auditor declared the hospital authorities bought athletic equipment from State funds "saved by dumping bodies unceremoniously into a potter's field."

Dr. J. Allen Troxell, assistant superintendent of the mental institution, was accused of falsifying burial reports to indicate that an undertaker had been employed, when none actually was. Under the law, an undertaker must be used.

The State Auditor found fault with the "general administration" of the Superintendent and charged him also with "utter disregard of reports of continued shortages of potent habit-forming drugs."

Snapshots

(Continued from Page 9)

setts Avenue was less concerned with the red eye which glared disapprovingly as he continued on his speedy way—grazing the oriental's topcoat.

Politely, and scarcely ruffled, the latter pointed quickly at the red light with the exclamation: "Stop, please!"

Hot Dogs at Radcliffe—Fasting is no part of the design for living at Radcliffe College, according to Miss Edith Bowker, Manager of the College lunch room—but if anything could conceivably be needed to tempt girlish appetites, the lowly hot dog would be the best bait.

Miss Bowker revealed at an alumnae conference the other day, that the average Radcliffe student seldom bothers with the rest of a menu once the word "frankfurter"—or any other alias of the hot dog—has caught her eye.

Miss Bowker also disclosed that it takes 15 gallons of ice cream to begin to satisfy the 400 Radcliffe girls, and that many students attend to the matter of breakfast as late as 10:45 a. m. and have no difficulty in negotiating a hearty dinner two hours later.

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Amusements

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Children's Chorus, 200 voices
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KEITH MEMORIAL - Now!
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Radio's CHARLIE McCARTHY and EDGAR BERGEN LIB. 5560
The LAWYER BEHIND THE CRIMINAL!
2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

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The Adventures of TOM SAWYER
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EXETER ST. THEATRE
Showing through Wednesday
Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone
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CONTINUOUS 2 to 11 P. M.

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PARAMOUNT THEATRE
Mon., Tues., Wed. Wallace Beery in "Bad Man of Brimstone" with W. C. Fields "Big Broadcast 1938"
Thurs., Fri., Sat. Ed. G. Robinson in "The Last Gangster" J. Bennett, H. Fonda "I Met My Love Again"

WALTHAM, MASS.
EMBASSY
TODAY THRU TUES.:
Geo. Brent, Olivia DeHavilland
"Gold Is Where You Find It"
Bob Burns, "Radio City Revels"
Starts Wed.: Walter Huston, "Of Human Hearts"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
WELLESLEY HILLS
Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., 2:30 and 7:45 p. m.
SONJA HENIE in HAPPY LANDING
Also BEG, BORROW or STEAL and a New Disney Cartoon

NEW YORK CITY
JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE IN SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40
LAST 2 WEEKS
GUTHRIE-McCLINTIC presents
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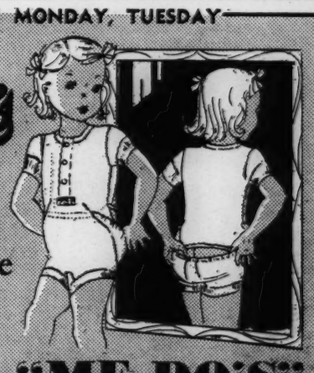

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Famous, Filene-designed union suits for little girls or boys of 2 to 8 . . . or separate pant suits, sizes 1 to 4
There's only one ME-DO—a famous Filene idea! The ONLY children's union suit with buttonless drop seat, that has LONGER Lastex waistband allowing seat to be lowered properly.
56c
3 for $1.65 After this sale 70c
ME-DO-UNDIES are shirt, waist, panties all in one, with self-help drop-seat. Seat has no buttons but an elastic back that any child can manage, without help. Separate pant suits have same self-help seat.
ME-DO-UNDIES are Crest Brand quality. Everything is of the best, even the thread that sews on the buttons.
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ME-DO-UNDIES soft, pliant, give with every motion. Cool cotton knit. Processed not to shrink, stretch or sag.
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'You're Invited' Ice Carnival Closes Tonight at Garden—Mrs. Fabyan Is Victor

Skating Club of Boston Stages Another Success

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the stage production business a poor rehearsal is supposed to herald a great show. It applies in the ice carnival productions, too, we find. Wednesday night the dress rehearsal of the "You're Invited" program of The Skating Club of Boston was something to "invite" one's worst grimace. Last night the transformation was amazing.

How the new director of The Skating Club show, H. L. "Jack" Garren, whipped it into such a balanced program of the best that skating can offer is his secret. Whoever brought him from Lake Placid to Boston did the skate-loving public a distinct favor. It was the best show the club has ever had and compares favorably with any skating show, amateur or professional, ever held here.

The music, by Ruby Newman; the skating, featured by Evelyn Chandler, Felix Kasper, Heddy Stenuf, the Caley Sisters, and Douglas Duffy; the scenery, the costumes, the lighting, the decorations, and the American Legion Scottish Bagpipe Band of Salem, led by Worthen Hathaway, were blended into a fast 2½-hour show of no dull moments.

Hammond Pond Scene

The opening scene, depicting Hammond Pond, Chestnut Hill, in 1912, gave the show foundation. The old-time costumes and skating exhibitions of that period led to the later progressive stages of the show. Then followed the Halloween Party giving the youngsters of the Club an early opportunity to strive for future success. There were spots that dragged here and there, but no one minded since the children were seen and not heard.

Closing the Halloween Party came Boston's newest skater of national prominence, Gretchen Merrill. This young lady, recent winner of the national novice championship, never performed better. Scene three revealed a lawn party setting with a well-drilled ballet.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Frick, local skating instructors, gave what seemed a better than even their usual good skating performance, and Joan Tozzer, Cambridge youngster and recent winner of the national senior championship, must have pleased her instructor, Mr. Frick, by her first local appearance as a champion. Miss Tozzer seems to take her work very seriously, for smiles were rare, but radiant, and while they may have little to do with skating technique, they help the audience to feel friendly.

Polly Blodgett Surprises

The Shipwreck Party is a riot, with Suzanne Davis King and Frederick Goodridge stealing the comedy from a later performance by Douglas Duffy. There has been no girl comedian quite the equal of Mrs. King, although she sacrifices her ability as a serious skater to provide relief at such carnivals.

Polly Blodgett surprised her Boston public by blossoming into a modern dance rhythm girl on skates. It may be new to her, but it proved a success, and she might have had many more encores had the show not had to go on. The first appearance of Evelyn Chandler followed Miss Blodgett, and the former Chicago girl was not acorded a proper setting for her entrance, but, accompanied by her partner husband, Bruce Mapes, she soon made up for the lack of entrée.

Scene five brought in the Scottish bagpipe band and a pair number by the local favorites, Grace and Jimmy Madden, who performed their difficult routine for a well-deserved encore. Duffy made his first appearance of the evening, but even his improvised stunts failed to gather proper response.

Evelyn Chandler Alone

Evelyn Chandler then came on with her first solo, and for the first time the crowd of more than 10,000 really gave vent to whole-hearted approval. Three encores and more curtain calls went to her daring peed and acrobatics, the like of which have not been performed on Boston ice by any other skater.

After the intermission it did not seem that Felix Kasper, world and Olympic champion from Austria, would be able to offer much against Miss Chandler, but that was his problem and he had the answer. Perhaps Karl Shafer could still outpoint Kasper, his successor, in school figures, and perhaps he could not, but for modern free-skating, jumps, appearance and personality, the champion really is a champion.

Miss Tozzer returned to the ice with her new national pair champion partner, Bernard Fox, and the two skated through a well-drilled Swedish number. Heddy Stenuf, the Austrian youngster who is climbing to skating fame, made her solo appearance with a ballet number to a well-timed recording under the direction of Professor John Smith. She returned for a brief free-skating number, but appeared to be holding back.

The best pair-skating of the program came with the appearance of the Toronto sisters, Dorothy and Hazel Caley. They executed difficult turns and spins with amazing precision and received deserved plaudits. Duffy returned to the ice in pair comedy number, his partner being a dummy and he showed to much more advantage than on the first appearance.

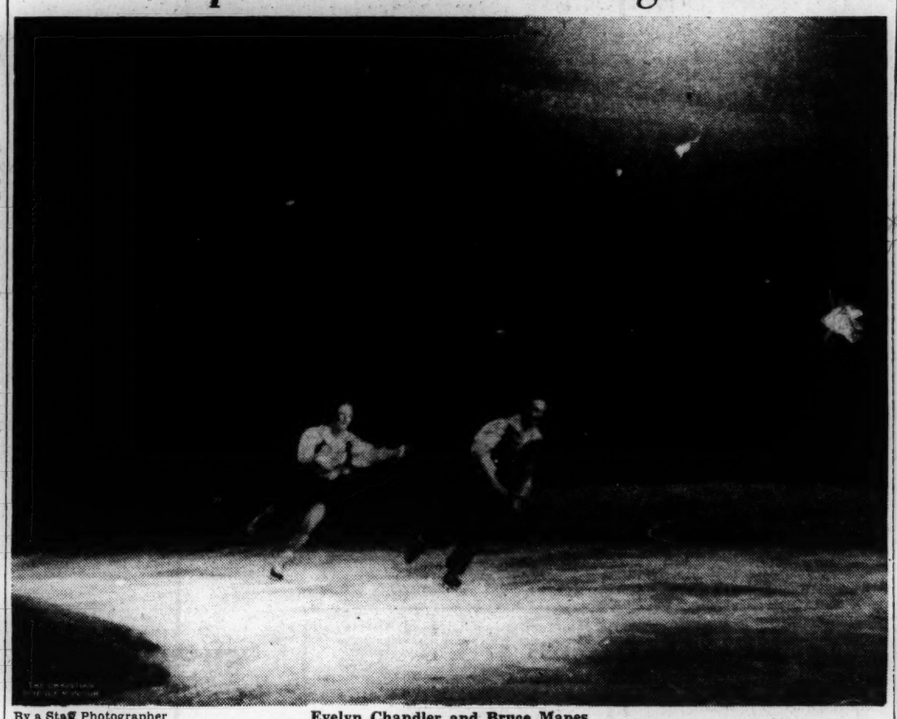
Really a Climax

Scene nine brought the climax, beginning with a beautifully costumed group of waltzers, followed by another entrancing exhibition by the Caley sisters and then that star of any skating show anywhere, Evelyn Chandler. This time she went through her entire repertoire—spectacular jumps, acrobatics and thrilling splits. If the spectators had their way Miss Chandler would have been completing the number even yet.

Unfortunately the Top Hat Twelve, another group number, had to fit in so late in the show as to lose some of its attraction, but it was so well done that it surpasses all such numbers ever done by groups in previous Skating Club shows. It deserved a better spot, but this show has too much to make much allowance.

We thought the "Ice Follies of 1938" just about achieved all that could be hoped for in ice carnivals, but after viewing this opening performance of the "You're Invited," we plan to watch for future developments, and take another good look at the current show tonight.

'Jumps' Into Boston Skating Favor



By a Staff Photographer

Evelyn Chandler and Bruce Mapes

Photographed at the Boston Garden Last Evening in the Pirate Pair Number. Miss Chandler Thrilled Thousands of Skating Fans With Solos

Sporting Around the Hub

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, New England's No. 1 woman tennis player, is at the top of the heap again today. Yesterday seh won the New England women's indoor singles championship at the Longwood Covered Courts by defeating Katharine Winthrop, seeded No. 2, 6—3, 7—5. Mrs. Fabyan was forced to play her finest brand of tennis against the inspired Miss Winthrop.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the doubles play Miss Winthrop and Virginia Rice Johnson, defeated Mrs. Fabyan and Mrs. George W. Wightman for the championship, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4.

♪ ♪ ♪

With the seventh annual Presentation Club 10-mile run set for today and the arrival of Stylanos Kyriakides, Greey Marathoner, for the B. A. A. plod, one realizes that April 19 is last on its way. Today's 10-mile race is merely a tune-up for the 26-mile jaunt on Patriot's Day. The boys test out their speed and endurance.

♪ ♪ ♪

The New England Boys' Club basketball tournament, now being staged at the Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gym, Charlestown, is providing plenty of action for the fans. Connecticut's New Britain five toppled Pittsfield last night in an overtime thriller, 35 to 31. This was one of 11 games played.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northeastern's varsity pitchers and catchers won't get away with many mistakes this year, for they have a couple of experts watching every move. Head Coach Herb Gallagher rates as one of the smartest pitchers ever developed in Greater Boston collegiate ranks, while assistant Harold Kopp was the leading hitter at Western Maryland and went on to catch in the International League.

♪ ♪ ♪

The battery staff will need plenty of instruction, for only two real veterans are among the 10 candidates. Gus Rook, the Dorchester boy who has developed his balloon ball to perfection, is a very smooth performer, while Jim Connolly of Waltham gained some experience behind the bat last year.

U. S. L. T. A. Says Biennial Plan Would Increase Pros

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—The inducement to leading amateur players to become professionals would be greatly increased if Davis Cup competition were changed from an annual to a biennial basis, the United States Lawn Tennis Association said today in expressing its opposition to the change.

In a letter to the Davis Cup nations which meet at London June 30, Walter Merrill Hall, chairman of the U. S. L. T. A. Davis Cup and International Play Committee, urges the nations to vote against any suggestions for putting cup competition on a biennial basis. Germany and South Africa, the latter backed by England, are expected to submit such proposals.

"We believe," Hall writes, "that the development in tennis of professional competition and exhibitions affords one of the strongest reasons for keeping the Davis Cup amateur competition continuously before the public. The activities of professionals and promoters would undoubtedly be strongly stimulated, particularly in the off years, by a change in Davis Cup competition from an annual to a biennial basis."

Declaring that Dwight F. Davis, donor of the international trophy, is in full sympathy with the U. S. L. T. A. stand, Hall points out further that the annual plan has been a leading factor in the competition's success for nearly 40 years; that no nation now is under obligation to challenge each year; that public and player interest would decrease under an alternate-year program, and that loss of the present annual incentive would lower the average ability of players throughout the world.

A recent poll of European nations indicated the U. S. L. T. A. will be supported by Italy, France, Norway, Ireland, Czechoslovakia and Poland in its campaign to retain the present system of play. Only Switzerland, arguing the excessive cost of annual competition, came out in favor of a change.

South Africa, at the London meeting, plans to propose a direct switch to biennial competition. Germany, on the other hand, has requested that alternate proposals be included on the agenda: (1) that the last four survivors in one year qualify automatically and be drawn against the best four the following season; (2) that eliminations be held one year, and the inter-zone finals and challenge round the next.

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Saturday

International-American League Play-Offs
Providence at Philadelphia.

Sunday

National League (Stanley Cup) Play-Offs
Chicago at New York Americans.
International-American League Play-Offs
Philadelphia at Providence.
Cleveland at Syracuse.

Harry Wolf Advances In Squash Tennis Play

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Harry S. Wolf, National Amateur titleholder from the Montclair (N. J.) A. C., advanced to the quarter-finals of the World's Open Squash Tennis championships last night by defeating Edward G. McLaughlin, member of the Columbia University team, 15—3, 12—15, 15—0, 15—10.

Also advancing to the quarter-final bracket with Wolf were Roland Dufton, New York A. C. professional, and Edward Standing, assistant pro at the Yale Club.

Dufton eliminated Edward P. Field, Jr., Princeton Club amateur, 15—4, 15—6, 15—4. Standing scored over Frank Iannicelli, New York A. C., amateur and brother of the defending champion, Tom Iannicelli, 15—9, 15—9, 15—3.

Caras Ties Ponzi

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Champion Jimmy Caras of Wilmington, Del., won both blocks yesterday from Andrew Ponzi to tie the veteran Philadelphian at 5-all in their 12-block pocket billiards exhibition match at the Strang Academy. The final two blocks will be played today with total points counting in event of a tie. Ponzi held a 939 to 917 lead over Caras in that department. Caras won the afternoon block 125 to 122 in 13 innings as he scored a high run of 55. The titleholder polished off Ponzi in six innings in the night game as he ran 81 in the second inning to win 125 to 84. Ponzi had high runs of 29 and 43.

Georgia Golf Postponed

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 2 (AP)—A driving rainstorm flooded the Augusta National Golf Course yesterday to force a postponement of first round play in the all-star show that bills Robert Tyre Jones, Jr., as the headline attraction.

St. Lambert Six Meets Olympics Sunday Afternoon

The St. Lambert Royals from suburban Montreal will be the opponents of the Boston Olympics tomorrow afternoon instead of the Sherbrooke Red Raiders, as previously announced. Because of a huge banquet being put on in their honor by home towners, the Sherbrooke six wired the Olympics they would not be in the Hub Sunday, but assured the local club they would be here next week end for a two-game series.

That the St. Lambert Royals will prove capable substitutes for the Red Raiders is seen by their season's record. They tied in their league with the St. Jerome team but bowed out in a post-season series. The St. Jerome outfit went on to lose to Sherbrooke in a total goal series in the Allan Cup playdowns. Earlier in the season St. Jerome defeated the Red Raiders, 4 to 1.

Ulysses Paquin, vice-prexy of the Provincial League, forwards the word that this Royals sextet is one of the flashiest in Quebec. He predicts the Olympics are in for one of their hardest games.

The local team has added Jerry Desrosiers to their roster to take over the berth left open by the departure of Paul Guibord. The ex-B. U. captain will team with Frankie Spain and Jack Harris. Coach Hago Harrington is well pleased with the way the new trio is working together.

Ted Frazier will take over the Olympic nets tomorrow. The Stoneham flash has been alternating with Tom Moon.

Harrington will start his second line of George Ford at center ice with Junie Allen and Al Dewey on the wings. Joe Lynch and Junie Stubbs will work on the defense, alternating with Jim Roberts and Bill Splaine.

Table Tennis Stars to Show Skill at Arena

Vollying three balls at once is one of the stunts that Ruth Hughes Aarons, undefeated world's women champion, and Sandor Glancz, former world's champion, have developed during their many practice hours. In the International Table Tennis Matches to be held at the Boston Arena, Friday, April 8, this world famous pair will display their skill, which will give New England fans a new conception of table tennis. Returning shots from as far as 30 feet from the table, picking them off their shoe laces, placement, spin shots, and power drives are included in their game.

Other titlists will display their specialties. Laszlo Bellak, from Budapest, Hungary, the United States champion, and three times runner up to the world's championship, is a master of trick and acrobatic shots and holds the title of "Sultan of Swat." A new competitor for hitting honors, Louis Pagliaro, New York champion, recently blasted his way to victory over the 1936 world's champion in England, and last week at the U. S. National matches his hitting was the sensation of the tournament when he defeated Jimmy McClure, the number two U. S. ranking player, on straight power put away drives.

Johnny Abrahams, the U. S. doubles champion, and Les Lowry, Newton High School senior, Eastern United States doubles, New England and Massachusetts champion, will play.

Lowry has developed a fine defensive game and it is the conjecture of his legion of local admirers, whether he can handle the hard driving of Louis Pagliaro and Laszlo Bellak.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

New York (A) 6, Tallahassee 1.
Detroit 7, Cincinnati 3.
Boston (N) 12, Brooklyn 11.
Newark 5, Boston (A) 1.
Chattanooga 15, Washington 6.
Jersey City 4, Philadelphia (N) 3.
St. Louis (A) 11, Toledo 2.
Chicago (A) 8, Chicago (N) 5.
Pittsburgh 6, Fresno 0.
Montreal 5, Toronto 4.
Buffalo 4, Columbus 2.
Indianapolis 10, Syracuse 2.
Baltimore 7, Cordele 1.

Tie For Golf Lead

FRENCH LICK, Ind., April 2 (AP)—Jack Hoerner of Chicago and Alex Welsh of Rockford, Ill., each fired a 71 yesterday to tie for the lead at the end of the first 18 holes of the Midwest Amateur Golf Tournament but Hoerner's score was registered over the difficult Hills Course while Welsh played over the easier Valley Links.

Jane Cothran Wins

PINEHURST, N. C., April 2 (AP)—Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., and Palm Beach, Fla., defeated Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., 3 and 2, in the semifinal round of the North and South women's golf tournament yesterday. Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., won over Virginia Guilfoil, Syracuse, N. Y., co-ed, by an identical score, 3 and 2.

Hockey Play-Offs

By the Associated Press

First place series: Toronto eliminated Boston, 3-0. (Toronto won League championship and entered Stanley Cup finals.)

Second place series: New York Americans eliminated New York Rangers 2-1.

Third place series: Chicago eliminated Montreal Canadiens, 2-1.

Stanley Cup Semifinal Series

First Game: New York Americans 3, Chicago 1.

Second Game: Chicago 1, Americans 0 (33:01 overtime).

Third Game: At New York tomorrow.

(Winner will meet Toronto in three-out-of-five series for Stanley Cup, opening Tuesday, in New York if Americans win or in Toronto if Chicago wins.)

Statesmen Take Lead

RICHMOND, Va., April 2 (AP)—Adding 99 pins to the previous team high, the John Marshall Statesmen No. 2 team of Richmond rolled a three-agame 1824 last night to take the lead in the National Duckpin tournament.

The Middletown (Conn.) capital team went into second place with 1754, shaving the Wagner and Adler team of Richmond, previous leaders with 1725, down to third.

S. Witkowski, of Middletown, rolled 415 to take second place in the men's singles and team with V. Carlson for a 751 that rated second in the doubles.

In the John Dennis sweepstakes, Nell Powell, Charlotte (N. C.) bowler, rolled 462 to take the lead from Katherine Vick, Norfolk Va., by one pin.

Seals Win Two Straight

WINNIPEG, April 2 (CP)—St. Boniface Seals, Manitoba champions, took a stranglehold on the Western Canada junior hockey championship by defeating Edmonton Athletic Club 8-3 in the second game of a best three-of-five series. Seals won the first game at Edmonton 7-3.

Cornwall Wins First Game

TORONTO, April 2 (CP)—Cornwall defeated Falconbridge 5-1 here in the first game of a best-of-three series in the Allen Cup hockey playdowns toward the Dominion senior amateur title. The winners will meet Quebec Aces in the eastern Canada final.

Cronin Still Pruning Sox

BULLETIN

SARASOTA, Fla., April 2—Manager Joe Cronin continued the pruning of his Red Sox squad here today, announcing that Bob Daughters of Watertown and Roy Bruininghaus of Millbury, Mass., were optioned to the Rock Mount, N. C., farm club in the Piedmont League. Both Daughters and Bruininghaus are former Holy Cross College stars, Daughters playing third base and Bruininghaus pitching on Capt. Joe Kelley's 1936 team. At Rocky Mount, Daughters will be tried at first base, where he will not be handicapped by his not too strong arm. Billy Evans, mayor domo of the Red Sox farm system, arrived here yesterday and will confer with Owner Tom Yawkey and Cronin on the disposition of other members of the squad who are not ready for big league competition. E. R.

By Edwin Rumill
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., April 2—Joseph Edward Cronin, the blue-eyed Irishman, is starting his fourth season at the managerial reins of the Red Sox. The other three years were disappointing. But with an abundance of young pitching talent available, Joe visions the future with optimism. He has '38 and '39 to complete the five-year contract which he signed before Tom Yawkey during the off-season of 1934-35.

The Red Sox adventure has matured Cronin, the former Boy Wonder of the Washington Senators. Although he has lost none of his enthusiasm and hustle, the son-in-law of Clark Griffith today is a veteran leader, sparing with comment and wise in predictions. Gone is the talk about American League pennants. Joe has discovered it does not pay.

One of the Best

Cronin's piloting experience has been one of the most discouraging in the history of modern baseball. Seeking immediate results from his new investment, Owner Tom Yawkey went out and bought a trainload of established stars, and Cronin, when nothing more than a boy, was given the man-sized job of leading them to a championship. Joe would not go back over the past three years for all of the dollars in baseball, although they taught him more than a fellow could learn in 10 years at college.

When Cronin's leadership failed to bring a pennant to Fenway Park, many of the critics predicted a quick exit for the former Senator. But Yawkey, now a much smarter owner, was not willing to place the entire responsibility on his manager's shoulders. Tom had learned that pennants cannot be bought. Not until the current training grind has the Red Sox farm system begun producing results. Young blood is creeping into the Fenway family.

Joseph Edward's comeback in 1937 was one of the highlights of the season. For three consecutive campaigns the Red Sox chief had dropped below the .300 batting level. In '36, handicapped by an injury, he slumped to .281. But the '37 averaged show the skipper worked in 148 championship games, hit .307 and drove in 110 runs. He was the American League's shortstop in the All-Star Game at Griffith Stadium, Washington.

Never Threatened

This spring Cronin has played shortstop alone. Young Jim Tabor relieved on occasions, but the skipper's right to the berth never was threatened. The approaching season, his thirteenth in the majors, should be one of his best.

In early Grapefruit League engagements Joe fell into a batting slump, along with several of his teammates. So in morning workouts at Payne Field, while the regulars were running through hitting drill in front of the batting cage, the skipper stood off in foul territory and had Johnny Orlando pitch to him alone. When his turn came at the plate, Joe would temporarily suspend his practice with John. In this way the manager took more than an hour of continuous batting drill.

It was these extra practice sessions which started Cronin on the road to fame and fortune back in 1928 with the Senators. When Griffith bought the boy from Kansas City, he was a good defensive shortstop, but weak at bat. Failure to hit big league pitching had cost Joe a job in the National League, with Pittsburgh. So he went to work mornings and eventually came forth with a batting style that is now respected by every opposing pitcher.

If his young moundsmen stand up under the pressure of regular American League battles, Cronin will climb back into the first division in 1938. The Red Sox are well balanced with power and defensive skill. Success or failure depends on the pitchers.

Smith and McCaffery To Referee at New York

MONTREAL, April 2 (AP) — The National Hockey League has assigned A. G. (Ag) Smith of Boston and Bert McCaffery of Toronto as referees for the deciding game of the Stanley Cup semifinal series at New York Sunday between the New York Americans and the Chicago Black Hawks.

Hockey Teams to Sail

MONTREAL, April 2 (AP)—The Montreal Canadiens and Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League will sail from Halifax April 9 for a European tour that will take them to England, France, and probably other European countries. Cecil Hart, Canadiens' manager, announced the plans yesterday and said Jack Adams will bring the Red Wings here Tuesday to start the tour. They will begin their barnstorming at Sydney, N. S., Thursday and play two games in Halifax before sailing.

American Leaguers Have Edge In Inter-League Competition

(This is the third and last of a series dealing with the currently debated issue: Is the American League Stronger Than the National?)

By Alan Gould

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Apart from the world series results in their favor, American Leaguers argue that victory in four out of five all-star games is clinching proof of their superiority, as a whole, over the Nationals.

A symbolic home run by Babe Ruth topped off the first triumph for the American Leaguers at Chicago in 1933. The Babe has now passed out of the picture, but the Yankees "ganged up" at Washington last year to route their rivals for the fourth time. The Nationals won only in 1936 at Boston, by a slender 4-3 margin.

Started in 1933

This event began in 1933 as a side-show for the century of progress exposition. Subsequently it was taken over by the two big leagues.

Far from conceding superiority on the basis of mere results, Nation Leaguers contend (1) that they were unsuspecting victims of a misunderstanding (some call it sharp practice) in earlier all-star games, and admit (2) that they have contributed to their own short-comings, in about equal measure, by poor management.

National Leaguers, starting out, a bit naively perhaps, with the idea it was more of an all-star parade than a "do anything to win" ball game, suddenly found themselves on the defensive. The Americans, "levelling" for victory, used a minimum of players, stuck to their best combination, and kept pitchers in the box as long as it seemed desirable to produce results. On the average, the Americans used only 14 players per game to the Nationals' 18.

Hubbell Hero

For example, Mel Harder worked the last five innings of the second all-star game, while the Americans came from behind to win by 9 to 7 at the Polo Grounds. The hero of the contest, however, was the National League's Carl Hubbell, who pitched the first three frames and electrified onlookers by striking out Ruth, Gehrig, Foxx, Simmons, and Cronin in a row.

At Cleveland, in 1935, Lefty Gomez pitched the first six innings of a game that the Americans won by 4 to 1. As a consequence the rules were changed to limit any pitcher's stint to three innings. This was a bow to the Nationals' theory that the fans wanted to see as many of the all stars as possible in action. Selection of the teams by popular vote, as was done originally, was discarded in favor of having each league pick its own squad.

The 1935 game illustrated the lack of unified purpose or action within the Nationals' own family. The pennant race was close. Managers were reluctant to hold out their aces for all-star purposes. All but one of the flingers selected, Hal Schumacher of the Giants, worked full games within two or three days of the big show. This influenced Frank Frisch, as team manager, to pitch Bill Walker, who proved a soft touch for the Americans.

Nationals Win

Prexy Ford Frick sounded the rallying call in 1936, with the result the Nationals turned the tide, but they succumbed again to Yankee batting power last year. Dizzy Dean, who balked at participating finally flew to Washington for the game. He arrived just in time to get the starting assignment, pitch a home run ball to Lou Gehrig, and receive an injury from a line drive that helped put him out of action for the better part of the season's balance.

All of which emphasizes that there's a National League side to the all-star story, even though it isn't cause for particular jubilation. To sum up the inter-league case, otherwise, these points appear to be worth keeping in mind:

1. That baseball is not only a sport but big business. By stressing defense, including pitching, National League teams play closer games and wage tighter pennant races. They have found a pitchers' duel, such as Hubbell vs. Dean, makes the turnstiles click as rapidly as any more high explosive offering, such as the Yankees have exploited.

2. That use of a livelier ball, except for the 1934-37 period of standardization, has helped distort the picture and emphasize the power-house methods of the American League, dating from Babe Ruth's acquisition by the Yankees in 1920. The pay-off on this power was self-evident at the box office but many baseball men believe it has now waned.

3. That, finally, without questioning current Yankee team supremacy, the facts show much of the American League's success has been due to (A) dominating pennant clubs and (B) greater unity or concentration of resources in any situation involving inter-league rivalry. Aside from the effect of these factors, there is little to choose between the club strength of the two leagues. This spring, for example, signs point to a stronger National League front. The Yankees minus Joe Di Maggio for the time being, have flopped in the Grapefruit League.

London Enjoying Its 'Boat-Race' Day

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 2—A buzz of excitement lingered in the London air today. The evening newspapers had a bumper lunch-time sale. Many thousands of people, bent on a full day out, have swirled up from Thames-side into the maze of metropolitan streets. And as they eddied around and about, they looked—at any rate many of them did—Blue. Some Dark, some Light. One theme dominated the conversation, the result of the 90th Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race.

The race itself is always a very interesting affair, viewed simply as a great sporting contest. But even more interesting, to the student of human nature, is the vast concourse which always assembles to see it. The Boat-Race crowd is an odd sort of social phenomenon.

Why the Gallery?

Why are all these people? The most obvious answer is that they wish to follow the fortunes of the rival crews. But this, like many other obvious things, is not completely true. Since only a very few of the estimated 1,000,000 people actually follow in the rippling wake of the shells and the amount of personal following that you can do from a vantage point on the tow-path is much less informative than the vicarious but continuous following you can do with the aid of the radio set at home.

A cynic might be tempted to declare that people flock to the boat race because it is a free show. This explanation, however, seems to rate the lure of "something for nothing" rather highly, as all that most people can expect to see (for a minute or so) is two boatloads of brawny young men tolling away in mid-river.

The notion that there must be some great national interest in the intricate art of oarsmanship holds no more water than a "dud" oarsman's blade. Varsity ties do not explain the matter either.

No Reward the Magnet

A learned acquaintance of mine, who has an Honors Degree in History at Oxford, explains the boat-race's magnetic pull by saying that Britishers have at heart a special admiration for folk who do things without reward.

Be that as it may, the boat-race certainly justifies the description once applied to it by a certain Oxford professor. He observed "the boat-race and the cricket match are the two anchors of the Universities in the heart of the English people." The only criticism that this remark invites today, methinks, is that the word "English" seems hardly now to do full justice to the case, as the boat-race is now all the world's concern.

Keep Voice Up

I remember that just before the race, a year or so ago, the British Broadcasting Corporation received from an Englishman in a remote outpost of Empire request that the commentator should be careful not to drop his voice at the end of his sentences. Personally, I should be inclined to excuse the commentator if he dropped his gold watch, because there are few sustained thrills in sport greater than that of following the crews in one of the few launches privileged so to do.

As 16 bright blades bit into the water at the start just above Putney Bridge today a roar of cheering began to roll down the historic waterway. Along the course the shout went up "Here they come!" A chatter of speculation, a brief view of the crews, another chatter of speculation—and that was the end of the boat race for each individual present, except those clustered actually at the finishing line or those whose view through glasses from a boat-club verandah was supplemented by the details from a loud-speaker.

The boat race lasted only a few minutes, but the excitement will survive well into the night and the memory will survive the years.

Penn Elects Williams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 2—Paul H. Williams '39 of Rutherford, N. J., leading individual scorer in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League team championships, has been elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania swimming team for next year. He scored 56¾ in the six championship meets in which the Red and Blue competed.

Several New Colleges Enter Southern Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., April 2—Indication are this year's Southern intercollegiate invitation golf tournament will be the largest ever held, according to Dean H. J. Stegeman, who is chairman of the tournament committee.

Already Dean Stegeman has received notice from several colleges that have entered the tournament, that they will have representatives at the three-day meet, starting April 21, over the Athens Country Club course.

Outstanding among the new teams to enter is the University of Pittsburgh, whose team is composed of four of the finest golfers in the East. Two all-America football players, Bill Daddio and Bill Shoucak, ends on the undefeated Panther team last year, are on the team.

Other newcomers to compete here will be Pennsylvania, Rice Institute, North Carolina Teachers College, and Tennessee Junior College.

Louisiana State University, Texas University, and Duke are outstanding favorites to take the team championship, but a wide-open battle looms for individual honors.

Oklahoma Matmen Favored

LANCASTER, Pa., April 2 (AP)—Oklahoma A. and M. wrestlers today were favored to win their second national championship within a week. The Westerners, who last Saturday won the national collegiate title at State College, Pa., became a favorite to capture the national A. A. U. championships by dominating the preliminary events here last night.

Where to Dine

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BOSTON GARDEN

Commerce and Finance • **Walker Report on A. T. & T. Caustically Received in Street** • Business and Industry

Retail Business Off 6 to 17 P. C. Below 1937 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail distribution of spring goods during the past week struggled against cold, rain and the check on buying capacity of curtailed employment in major industries, according to the weekly retail trade review by Dun & Bradstreet.

While sales of women's wear provided most of the week's volume, continues the report, children's apparel and infants' togs for Easter started to move. Men's clothing was more sought, but the chief emphasis was on price. Persian rugs, kitchen utensils, house furnishings, and electric washers and ironers crowded more into the foreground. Sales of toiletries, costume jewelry and dress accessories gathered further momentum.

Weather Unfavorable

"Only a few sections of the country had an unbroken stretch of clear warm weather to accelerate spring merchandise movement," says the survey. "As these gains were too small to erase the losses in other parts, average retail sales in the leading centers of distribution were unchanged from those for the preceding week.

"As comparison was made with the post-Easter period a year ago, drops were shortened for all districts, the estimated volume of retail distribution going but 6 to 17 per cent under that for the corresponding 1937 week, taking the country as a whole. For the New England States the decline was narrowed to 4 to 8 per cent, and for the East to 10 to 18 per cent from the sales recorded for the 1937 week.

"Some cities exceeded the previous week's sales by as much as 10 to 15 per cent, which helped to cut the fall for the Middle West from the 1937 comparative retail sales to 12 to 20 per cent. For the Northwest, the spread was narrowed to 2 to 5 per cent. With some sections well up to the best position in any recent year, the loss for the South from last year's sales was held to 3 to 6 per cent. For the second successive week the Southwest was under its 1937 showing, but the decrease shrank to 4 to 7 per cent. Special promotions at marked-down prices aided retailers on the Pacific Coast, but volume still lagged behind that of 1937 by 12 to 18 per cent.

Wholesalers Active

"Quickening of demand was more apparent in many of the principal wholesale markets this week. While numerous, orders were for small quantities, despite the fact that the majority of stores were working on low inventories, and had yet to accumulate peak Easter stocks.

"Purchases were limited to immediate needs; few commitments were placed for late spring and early summer; almost none for fall requirements. In some markets, orders were as much as 15 per cent higher than for the week preceding. In others, losses from a year ago ranged from 5 to 12 per cent in groceries, and from 20 to 40 per cent in dry goods and shoes, which left the estimated wholesale volume 15 to 30 per cent below the 1937 week," concludes the report.

Argentine Meat Producers to Build $10,000,000 Plant

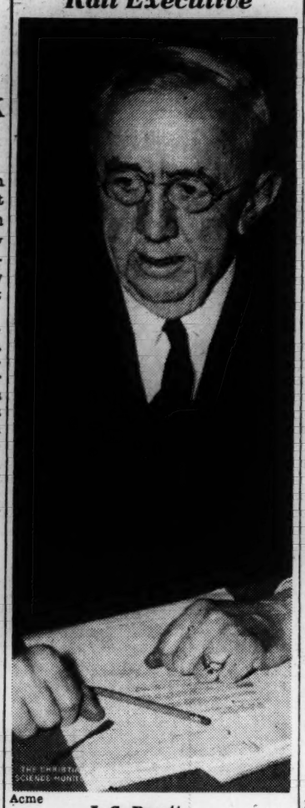
NEW YORK, (AP)—A new $10,000,000 meat packing and freezing plant is to be constructed by the corporation of Argentine meat producers in Argentina, the Argentine Information Bureau announced here.

Most of the machinery and other material going into construction and tooling of the plant will be purchased in the United States, and admitted into Argentina duty free, it was said. The plant will be constructed in the Buenos Aires zone under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture, and will be the most modern in the world.

The corporation of meat producers, of which all Argentine cattle sellers are shareholders, was formed in January, 1935.

Last year livestock slaughtered by the association totaled 610,644 cattle and 401,871 sheep, but owing to lack of a plant the corporation had to employ services of private packing establishments.

Rail Executive



Acme

J. S. Pyeatt

President of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, Elected to the Chairmanship of the Missouri Pacific, the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, and the International Great Northern Railroads, Mr. Pyeatt Succeeds George A. Tomlinson, Who Resigned Recently From the Chairmanship of Missouri Pacific and the Two Affiliated Roads

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.4 P. C. Week of March 26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices decreased 0.4 per cent during the week of March 26, causing the index to drop to 79.2 per cent of the 1926 average, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Pronounced decreases in prices of farm products again largely accounted for the decline in the general index, although commodity prices generally were lower. Compared with the corresponding week of a month ago, the all-commodity index is down 0.5 per cent. It is 9.8 per cent below a year ago.

In addition to the farm products groups, decreases were also registered by the foods, hides and leather products, textile products, metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities groups. Building materials advanced fractionally. The fuel and lighting materials and housefurnishing goods groups remained unchanged at last week's level.

Average prices for nonagricultural commodities, as measured by the index for "all commodities other than farm products," decreased 0.1 per cent during the week. They are 0.4 per cent below the corresponding week of a month ago and 5.6 per cent below a year ago.

Largely because of weakening prices for agricultural commodities, and lower prices for coffee, pepper, hides, skins, raw silk, raw jute, and crude rubber, the raw materials group decreased 1.0 per cent.

Commodity Groups	Mar. 26 1938	Mar. 19 1938	Feb. 26 1938	Mar. 27 1937
All Commodities	79.2	79.5	79.6	87.8
Farm products	69.6	70.5	70.2	94.7
Foods	73.1	73.4	73.5	87.5
Hides & leath products	93.7	94.2	94.6	105.7
Textile products	67.7	67.8	67.8	78.1
Fuel & lighting mater'ls	78.1	78.1	78.9	76.9
Metals & metal prods	96.0	96.1	96.2	96.0
Building materials	90.7	90.6	91.1	96.2
Chemicals and drugs	78.1	78.4	78.9	87.0
Housefurnishing goods	89.6	89.6	89.6	90.3
Miscellaneous	74.1	74.5	74.7	79.3
Raw materials	72.4	73.1	73.6	90.0
Semi-manufd articles	75.0	75.5	76.0	90.0
Finished products	83.5	83.5	83.4	86.8
All commodities other than farm products	81.4	81.5	81.7	86.2
All commodities other farm prods & foods	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.8

Petitions Court to Sell Part of Munson Property

NEW YORK (AP)—Captain Sidney Henry, general manager of the Munson Steamship Company, said he had filed a petition in Federal Court seeking permission to sell $1,650,000 worth of Munson properties to the United Fruit line.

The petition, filed under section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act, will come up for hearing April 13.

Inventories of 500 Concerns Rise 12.8 Per Cent at the End of 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Inventories of 500 leading corporations which to date have issued complete balance sheets for December 31, 1937, were 12.8 per cent higher than at the close of 1936, according to the following tabulation by the Standard Statistics Company.

It will be noted in the tabulation that only incomplete figures are available in some of the industries, automobiles for example, which does not contain the General Motors inventory. While inclusion of later balance sheets will change some of the figures in the individual industries, it is to be doubted that the composite will show any great difference.

No. of Cos.	Industrial Groups	Millions of Dollars 1937	1936	Per Cent Change
17	Adver., Print. & Publish	16.3	14.7	+10.7
3	Aircraft	0.7	0.5	+31.0
5	Automobiles & Trucks	74.2	81.3	— 8.7
29	Auto Parts & Access.	62.0	46.6	+33.0
7	Automobile Tires	182.9	163.7	+11.7
15	Beverages	78.8	68.7	+14.7
40	Bldg., Real Estate, etc.	110.9	94.7	+17.1
13	Chemicals & Fertilizer	123.1	97.2	+26.7
7	Coal	23.3	18.3	+27.4
5	Containers (Metal & Glass)	100.8	71.8	+40.4
23	Elec. Equip. & Radio	41.4	36.2	+14.3
31	Food Products	109.0	112.0	— 2.7
6	Household Furnishings	50.8	40.4	+25.9
6	Leather & Shoes	17.3	16.3	+ 6.0
45	Machinery	122.1	100.1	+22.1
10	Medicines, Drugs, etc.	45.2	40.1	+12.9
9	Metal Fabricators	37.0	27.7	+33.5
5	Metals (Gold & Silver)	2.7	2.3	+15.5
9	Metals (Non-Ferrous)	82.4	81.9	+ 1.8
31	Miscellaneous	41.5	37.7	+10.3
9	Office & Business Equip.	28.7	23.4	+22.6
18	Oil Producing & Refining	108.1	96.1	+12.6
20	Paper & Paper Products	33.0	28.9	+14.1
40	Retail Trade	248.9	241.0	+ 3.3
15	Railroad Equipment	51.6	41.1	+25.5
3	Soaps, Vegetable Oils	2.5	1.9	+32.4
27	Steel & Iron	238.4	194.0	+22.9
3	Sugar Producing & Refining	15.2	13.6	+11.1
33	Textiles & Apparel	98.1	104.4	— 6.1
16	Tobacco & Tobacco Prod.	519.2	468.2	+10.9
500	Totals	3,667.3	3,364.9	+12.8

Battle for C. & O. Control Continues In Federal Court

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Guaranty Trust Company, third largest bank in the United States, has denied in Federal Court allegations of Robert R. Young, youthful Cleveland financier, that the bank was improperly planning to vote stock in the Chesapeake Corporation.

Mr. Young, three days ago, obtained in Federal District Court an order restraining the bank from voting 1,278,000 shares of stock which it holds as trustee of collateral of Alleghany Corporation bonds. Alleghany is top holding company of the Van Sweringen railroad empire, of which Mr. Young obtained control last spring.

Federal Judge Albert C. Coxe postponed until Monday decision on legal aspects of the fight between Robert R. Young, youthful Cleveland financier, and Wall Street banking interests for the control of the profitable remains of the $2,000,000,000 Van Sweringen rail empire.

Meanwhile Judge Coxe continued in effect an order restraining Guaranty Trust Co., third largest bank in the United States, from voting controlling stock in Chesapeake Corp., which it holds as trustee.

Bank's Position Shown

Guaranty's position was set forth in an affidavit by William C. Potter, chairman of the bank, in which he said the bank does plan to vote the Chesapeake stock in order to elect three new directors to the board, which now has four directors.

Mr. Young and his ally, Allan P. Kirby, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Charles L. Bradley and John P. Murphy are the present directors. Messrs. Murphy and Bradley, hostile to Mr. Young, precipitated the present fight for control of the Van Sweringen railroad system by calling a special stockholders meeting of Chesapeake Corp., next Monday.

Chesapeake Corp., middle holding company of the Van Sweringen system, controls the profitable Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

Mr. Potter, in his affidavit, said that Guaranty's directors, if elected by permission of the court, "will consider the problems of the Chesapeake Corp., including the decision as to its vote for directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., in a judicial and impartial manner."

Guaranty will vote, if permitted, for the election of Earle Baille, John B. Hollister, and John L. Dickinson as its directors on the Chesapeake Corp. board, Mr. Potter said.

Mr. Baille is chairman of Tri-Continental Corp., and Selected Industries, Inc., substantial stockholders in the Chesapeake Corp. Mr. Hollister is a partner in Taft, Stettinius & Hollister, of Cincinnati.

Mr. Dickinson is president of the Kanawha Valley Bank and of the Central Trust Co., of Charleston, West Va. They have consented to serve if elected, Mr. Potter said.

Mr. Young had charged that Guaranty had "recklessly and flagrantly" violated its trusteeship for financial reasons connected with its relation with General Motors Corp., J. P. Morgan & Co., and Morgan, Stanley & Co.

Speaking of these charges, Mr. Potter said: "I resent these allegations in the complaint and in Mr. Young's affidavit and brand them as utterly false."

He said, "The only desire of the Guaranty Trust Co. was to protect the interests of the bondholders of Alleghany Corp. and for whom it is trustee."

Mr. Potter said that the Guaranty did not necessarily intend, if its candidates for directors were elected, to remove Mr. Young as chairman and director of Chesapeake Corp.

The Guaranty Trust, Mr. Potter said, likewise did not intend to prevent its directors, if elected, from removing Mr. Young as chairman if he is not agreeable to majority decisions of the board.

Potter Denies Charges

Mr. Potter specifically denied in detail charges that J. P. Morgan & Co., Guaranty Trust, and others named by Mr. Young had improperly opposed Young's plans.

Mr. Potter said Guaranty favored dissolution of the Chesapeake Corp. and distribution of its Chesapeake & Ohio railway stock to Chesapeake Corp. stockholders. He concluded: "There is no basis whatever, in fact, for any of the charges of selfish and improper conduct ascribed . . . to Guaranty Trust Co. I earnestly urge that no showing has been made to warrant an injunction against Guaranty Trust Co."

Supporting affidavits were also filed by W. P. Conway, president of Guaranty, and Merrel P. Callaway, vice-president. Mr. Conway specifically denied allegations involving him in Mr. Young's original affidavit, and Mr. Callaway specifically denied detailed charges regarding the bank's activities.

Alleghany 1937 Net Profit Is $9,780,560

CLEVELAND, March 31 (AP)—Alleghany Corp., top holding company of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway structure, reported today 1937 net profit of $9,780,560 to earned surplus, compared with a net loss of $158,382 the preceding year.

The increase arose principally from 255,600 shares of C. & O. common capital stock received as an extra dividend last Nov. 30 on 1,278,000 shares of Chesapeake Corp. common capital stock. The shares received were listed in Alleghany's income account at $9,776,700.

Chesapeake Corp., holding company between Alleghany and C. & O., and center of a proxy fight, reported 1937 net income to earned surplus of $9,808,843, compared with $10,241,376 for 1936.

Street Sees FCC Telephone Report Inaccurate and Unfair

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A slightly acid tone pervaded yesterday the corridors of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company headquarters here as the Walker report on the company was released to the public. The feeling around the Street is that the report, which drags the company through a knothole of hostile criticism, is about the result that might have been expected from the investigation of one of the best-run of all American industries by perhaps the most political of all the regulatory bodies at Washington.

The report is considered to be marked through and through with evidences of the usual investigating body's intention to pick at every possible point of criticism and ignore every favorable aspect. Some 200 investigators swarmed over the company's main office, looked in every drawer and pigeon-hole, with full co-operation ordered by the company from every one of its employees, and at a cost of $1,500,000 to the Commission and $3,000,000 to the company wound up with the most one-sided, unfair, and even distorted report yet to be published at Washington, it is felt here.

The Commission's Attitude

After the hearings, in which the company was not allowed to call or cross-examine witnesses, the Commission announced that the company might submit statements in writing pointing out any inaccuracies in factual data or statistics in the exhibits or testimony. The company sent in a stack of data a foot high (the Commission's summaries run to 17 volumes of 3,100 pages). Item by item it considered the Commission's material. But the Commission said the Bell objections did not comply with its announcement, and so it wouldn't put them in the record. Perhaps this was because the company said that by far the greater part of the reports and testimony was inaccurate and misleading, and that the investigators in assembling their material had indulged in almost every practice which ought to be avoided in such an inquiry.

It said the investigators, in attempted support of unfair or erroneous assertions, employed selected facts while ignoring other and controlling acts; that they gave to tentative office memoranda the authority of final declarations of company policy; that they related documents to the wrong circumstances, and drew utterly unwarranted inferences and urged illogical and unfair conclusions. This might have antagonized the Commission.

A. T. & T. Sees Bias

It is a quite different response from that of the New York Stock Exchange, which has steadfastly refrained from talking back to the SEC about the selection of certain data and conclusions in its segregation report, in its note on its short-selling rule, etc. The Street is wondering whether or not the telephone company will be punished for its temerity. The action of the Telephone stock, however, indicates that the FCC will get its way in Congress.

These are some of the objections of the phone company to the FCC findings. First, it smiles in noting that the Commission has taken credit for $24,000,000 of long-line rate reductions, put in by the company since the investigation started. The company's feeling is something like that of the Commonwealth & Southern in the famous "teaching grandmother to spin" controversy which started when Mr. Lilienthal, who comes from the same state as the leading lights in the phone investigation, took credit for C. & S.' southern subsidiaries' rate reductions after the subsidized T. V. A. climbed into the territory.

Bell people also object to the charges, as distorted, that they have suppressed patents. The boys in the research department working on the coaxial cable patented each of many steps, for protection, and then patented the final product. The preliminary patents, the company feels, are not suppressed, merely useless.

The Depreciation Argument

As might be expected, the argument waxes thick around the Commission's depreciation proposals. The F. C. C. seems to deplore the fact that the Bell system carries depreciation reserves of $1,145,000,000 against original plant cost of $4,040,000,000. "Too large." (U. S. Steel's last report showed reserve balances of $1,148,000,000 for "depletion, depreciation, obsolescence, amortization, and current maintenance" against property account of only $2,300,000,000.) The telephone people say the Commission's report on depreciation is made up mostly of a plan of its own, novel both in its engineering and its accounting features. They say they have been following the system of accounts laid down by the Interstate Commerce Commission before they were transferred to the mercies of the F. C. C.

In an extended argument, the company's painstaking writers try to weave in and out of the Commission's depreciation argument. Apparently the Commission said ATT had failed to comply with the ICC's requirements, and then has gone on to say that the ICC got its depreciation ideas from the ATT—in fact, to imply that the ICC prescribed the straight-line depreciation method because it was misled by ATT.

This charge, that the telephone company first sold the ICC on a depreciation method but then failed to understand or apply it leaves the Bell people speechless except for about ten pages of detailed citations of former Commerce Commission finding to show that it isn't so and that the Commerce Commission knew it wasn't so. It is thought unusual for a private company to have to come to the rescue of the reputation of the Federal commission which once regualted it.

Logan Would Make Reserve Fix Prices; Manage Dollar Value

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Logan (D-Ky.) proposes to place upon the Federal Reserve Board the duty of regulating dollar value and fixing the national price-level.

He told the Senate he would introduce a bill which also would make the board obedient only to Congress.

The Reserve Board would be directed to fix and maintain the price level at a point within 2 per cent of the all-commodity index established by the Labor Department for 1926. It also would be ordered "to establish a dollar of stable, permanent debt-paying and purchasing power."

U. K. Bank Displays Modified Optimism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LNODON—Modified optimism is displayed in an estimate of Britain's present trade conditions issued in its Monthly Review for March by Barclay's Bank Ltd., one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions.

"A high level of activity," the bank says, "has been maintained in most industries during February but there has so far been no evidence of any marked revival in the volume of new orders. This position is said to be leading to some accumulation of stocks in certain industries and producers in the textile trades have found it necessary to curtail output. Business in the commodity markets has, on the whole, been quiet, but, while the general trend of prices has again been downward, improvement has been recorded in the quotations for several important primary products."

Young Likes Creech For Chesapeake Corp. Director

NEW YORK (AP)—Robert R. Young, chairman of Chesapeake Corporation said he would be "delighted" with the selection of Harris T. Creech, president of the Cleveland Trust Company as a director of Chesapeake Corporation.

An existing vacancy in the board brought a deadlock between Mr. Young and his associate Allen P. Kirby on the one side and Charles L. Bradley, president, and John P. Murphy, secretary, and more recently an open contest for control of the corporation.

Mr. Creech, Mr. Young pointed out, was on the list of candidates for the board vacancy which he submitted to the Guaranty Trust several weeks ago.

Hardware Makers Meet a Reversal In First Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the first quarter of this year none of the constructive factors, which favored the progress of the hardware trade at the beginning of 1937, were in evidence, according to a review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Year-to-year gains for the initial three months of 1937 ran 20 to 40 per cent in production, continues the report, 20 to 35 per cent in wholesale volume, and 15 to 30 per cent in retail sales. In similar comparisons for the 1938 period, the decreases for these three were respectively 30 to 60, 5 to 16, and 3 to 12 per cent. Neither production nor distribution losses were uniform, as some divisions went ahead of 1937.

Above December Lows

Both were somewhat above the December, 1937, lows, reached after a four-month recession. As the latter was deepened progressively following October, gains in wholesale volume of 20 to 40 per cent for the first three quarters almost were erased by losses during the fourth one. Deduction of these still left an estimated margin of 20 per cent over the 1936 total of $625,000,000 which raised 1937 net sales of hardware wholesalers to $750,000,000. This eight-year high fell 13.4 per cent short of the 1929 peak of $866,158,000, computed by the Bureau of Census. At the close of March, inventories of retailers and many wholesalers were close to normal, following a continuous monthly shrinkage. At the 1937 year-end, inventories of 549 hardware retailers included in the preliminary report of "Survey of Business Trends," were 8 per cent larger than at the close of 1936.

Hardware factories were close to capacity schedules in the first 1937 quarter, to work down the largest backlogs of unfilled orders accumulated for the period since 1929. For the first three months of the current year, production ranged from 30 to 60 per cent smaller than for the 1937 ones. In addition, order files were lean, and advance commitments virtually were absent. Employment declined 16.8 per cent from December, 1937, to January, 1938.

March sales of machine tools edged up a bit from the previous month's total, but backlogs continued to sink, and foreign demand to slump. It was the weakness of the latter which caused the precipitous drop in the February index of orders for machine tools. From 118.4 for January, the combined index for February, as computed by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, fell to 75.7, a loss of 36.1 per cent. It was down 54.2 per cent from the February, 1937, index of 165.2, and was at the lowest position occupied by any month since May, 1935, at 73.3.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Stock markets have passed a bad week since the German annexation of Austria. Prices have been marked down rapidly over the whole range of securities, with no exception even for armament shares. Economic developments had little to do with this sign of panic, though it was not encouraging to read of armament expenditures on a scale sufficient to justify a marked increase in taxation. Prices went down because investors and more particularly speculators were scared of war.

Two and one-half per cent Consols, which in 1937 sold as high as 84¾ were down to 71¾ on Wednesday, March 16. Industrials, mining, oil and commodity shares were not spared; the Financial News index for 20 fixed interest shares fell from 129.6 on March 11 to 126.9 on March 17; while the corresponding index for 30 ordinary shares fell in the same period from 87.1 to 81.

Hitler as Market Influence

At the beginning of this year the fixed interest index stood at 131 against a 1937 high of 136.6; while the industrial index stood at 97.2 against a 1937 high of 124.8. From the lowest levels of the post-annexation week there has been a slight recovery, but the market is still ready to fall at the drop of Hitler's hat, for all the soothing handouts of the conservative government.

Short of a war, which would immediately bring with it elaborate and detailed control of all stock market activities, the general prospect seems to be for continued weakness of gilt-edged, and for a rise in armament and commodity shares under the stimulation of rearmament and mild ante-war inflation. The attractions of some shares are likely to outweigh the now emphasized advantages of liquidity.

Demand for gold and for sterling for hoarding continues at a high level, with the result that the price of gold in sterling has been raised, and the note circulation has risen substantially. The Bank of England has increased its holding of governments, which has led to an increase in bankers' deposits. Every effort has in fact been made by the authorities to keep the credit position as easy as possible in view of the difficulties of the stock exchange, and short-loan money rates showed not the slightest sign of the crisis.

The foreign exchange markets have met with a very different experience, for rates reflect the strong tide of gold away from Amsterdam in particular toward the United States. For some time the sterling price of gold has been at a premium over the shipping parity, for transfer to New York, but with the appreciation of the dollar in terms of sterling, this premium at one time disappeared.

The European crisis comes at an unfortunate time for the state of trade. Civil investment for the home market is likely to continue more rapidly its so-far mild downward trend, and export orders will be depressed. The statistician may be able to console himself for these declines by increases in indices of activity in other sections of our economy affected by the growing armament expansion; but the statistician's consolation will not turn the resulting distortion of economic activity into a sane or healthy condition.

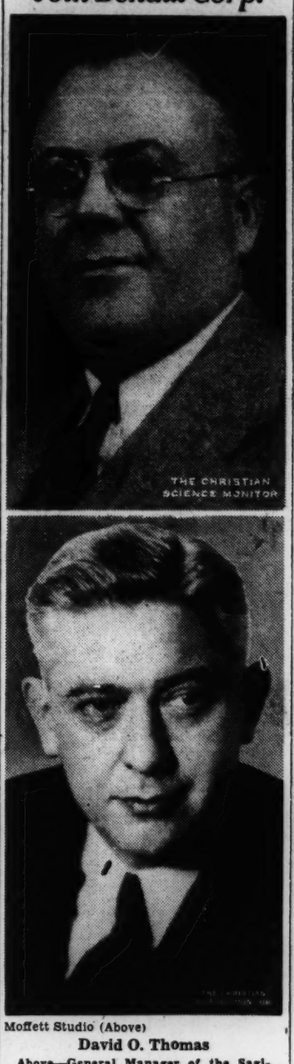
The February foreign trade returns were not encouraging. Since the autumn of last year there has been a fairly rapid deterioration of conditions of our trade. The value of British exports in February was 2.7 per cent lower than for February, 1937, but prices this year are substantially higher than last year, and in volume British exports shrank by nearly 10 per cent this February, compared with a year ago. February's imports were still 5.6 per cent higher by value than a year ago, with the result that the excess of our imports over exports increased by 19.6 per cent in the year.

Protecting Price Level

In February this year there were heavy imports compared with the previous February of iron ore, scrap, iron and steel manufacturers. This iron and steel manufactures. This pate a rise in the British tariffs at the end of the current month. Developments in the iron and steel industry here have followed the line sketched in this column some weeks ago. Production has been catching up on current orders, backlogs have been worked lower, shortages have been eliminated, and stocks have begun to grow. To protect the price level which the Iron and Steel Federation has established, steel import duties are to be allowed to revert to their higher level at the end of March (they were reduced last July in order to increase supplies from abroad) and it is expected that the duty on pig iron will be reintroduced.

The industry hopes that these measures will enable it to maintain its price levels, particularly since some agreement has been reached with American producers which lessens the force of their competition, or as our monopolistically-minded industrialists now put it, prevents demoralization of the markets, though it has always puzzled this correspondent what modern markets and industrialists have to do with morals! The Continental Steel Cartel decided recently to maintain prices, in the belief that this would induce confidence in consumers, who would be attracted by the prospect of price-stability and would place new orders. Doubtless the orders will come, but hardly from civil customers; the government want arms, and fortunately for the steel suppliers, governments in a hurry to buy arms cannot afford to be particular about prices.

Join Bendix Corp.



Moffett Studio (Above)

David O. Thomas

Above—General Manager of the Saginaw Malleable Iron Division of General Motors at Saginaw, Mich., Has Relinquished His Duties to Become Vice-President of the Bendix Aviation Corporation in South Bend, Indiana

Edwin R. Palmer

Below—Assistant Comptroller of General Motors, Has Been Elected a Vice-President of the Bendix Aviation Corporation. The Changes Are Effective April 1

Motorcar Interests Propose Plans For Junking Old Cars

DETROIT (AP)—Diversion of millions of worn-out automobiles from the highways to the junk-piles has been proposed in two quarters connected with the automobile industry as a means to relieve a glutted used car market and stimulate sales of new cars.

L. J. Epps, president of the Consumers Steel Products Corporation, of Detroit, sent letters throughout the industry, proposing creation of an automobile salvage corporation, which would buy used automobiles from dealers at prices not to exceed $100, and sell them to steel mills at scrap prices.

Mr. Epps proposed that the salvage corporation be financed by contributions from automobile manufacturers and distributors, from their employees and from manufacturers who sell part of their products to the automotive industry. He estimated 5,000,000 wornout automobiles could be junked annually.

A. N. Benson, general manager of the National Automobile Dealers Association, disclosed that a program for junking antiquated motorcars would be considered at the association's convention here April 25-27. He did not disclose full details of the plan that will be submitted, but said it would call for payment by the manufacturers to the dealer for each motorcar junked. A similar program was in effect once for about a year, but was omitted from the NRA code for automobile dealers, and was not revived.

Says Japan May Buy More U. S. Cotton

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said that Japanese purchases of American cotton might increase materially in the next few months.

A representative in Japan reported that nation had decided to permit monthly importation of approximately 238,000 bales of raw cotton, effective April 1.

Import restrictions limited purchases of foreign cotton to 599,786 bales during the September-January period. This compared with 2,166,000 bales in the corresponding period of last season.

"If import permits are granted in the amounts now indicated," the bureau said, "it is anticipated that total imports for the 1937-38 season will be approximately 2,000,000 bales."

The Japanese textile industry was said, however, to be showing pessimism concerning the future. Rising manufacturing costs and increased taxes, price uncertainties and a declining export demand for cloth were factors contributing to this viewpoint.

Canadian Pacific Assets Increase in Past Year

MONTREAL (CP)—Increase in total assets from 1,362,696,584 to $1,382,062,058 is shown in the Canadian Pacific Railways' full pamphlet report, just issued.

Working capital totals $40,353,993 against $40,454,613 a year ago.

Details of the 1937 operating results were issued a fortnight ago. The accounts showed a balance of income transferred to profit and loss of $9,462,284 after provisions for depreciation and fixed charges, improvement of $3,438,100 over 1936. Special income increased from $6,631,371 in 1936 to $11,629,711.

U. S. and Mexico Make Progress In Oil Situation

(Continued from Page 1)

these conditions a rapid, satisfactory and equitable solution of the pending problem between the two countries can be found.

Cardenas Is Pleased At U. S. Attitude But Oil Men Are Bitter

MEXICO, D. F., April 2 (AP)—Mexico learned with relief today that trouble with the United States over oil expropriation was on the way toward amicable settlement.

President Cardenas, in very friendly vein, reiterated Mexico's intention to pay for expropriated American oil properties, though giving no indication of the form of the payment.

President Cardenas handed United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels a note to this effect after the Chief Executive was reported to have reached a tentative agreement with an American and a Britisher to find foreign markets for Mexican oil.

The note was in reply to one Mr. Daniels gave President Cardenas Tuesday that the United States expected payment for the properties of 13 American companies taken over by the Government March 18.

A high government official indicated Mexico would seek to pay the debt in oil.

Managers of the oil companies nationalized were anything but gratified. One charged bitterly that "Washington let us down." Another declared: "We might as well have thanked President Cardenas for expropriating our properties."

One suggestion heard was that the Government, having established title to the properties, "rent" them back to the 17 companies—13 of which were American-owned—the companies taking a percentage of crude oil produced for amortization of the debt.

The Cardenas note said:

My Government considers that the attitude adopted by the Government of the United States of North America in the matter of the expropriation of the petroleum companies reaffirms once more the sovereignty of the peoples of this continent which the statesman of the most powerful country of America, His Excellency President Roosevelt, has so enthusiastically maintained.

By this attitude, Mr. Ambassador, your President and your people have won the esteem of the people of Mexico.

The Mexican nation has lived in these last few days through moments of trial in which it did not know whether it would have to give rein to its patriotic feelings or to applaud an act of justice of the neighboring country represented by Your Excellency.

Today my country is happy to celebrate without reservations the proof of friendship which it has received from yours and which will be carried in the heart of its people.

Mexico has always wished to maintain its prestige, carrying out its obligations, but elements which did not understand Mexico placed obstacles in the way of this high and noble purpose. Today a new dawn breaks on its future with the opening of the doors of opportunity. You may be sure Mr. Ambassador that Mexico will know how to honor its obligations of today and its obligations of yesterday.

Mr. Ambassador it is a satisfaction for the Mexicans to have the friendship of a people which through its President continues to support the policy of friendship and respect of each nation, a policy which is winning for your country the affection of many peoples of the world.

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 11
Brockton Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 7

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 700,000
Previous day 859,220
1938 volume to date 62,529,390
1937 volume to date 162,118,236

Stock Leaders Up 1 to 4 Points On Buying Support

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—More buying support got behind the stock market today and leading issues retrieved 1 to 4 points or so of their recent sharp losses.

The list started with moderate advances well distributed and extended the rally later with a little pickup in volume. Into the final hour top marks were maintained in most cases.

American Telephone was among the best, Wall Street apparently seeing nothing exceptionally bearish in the report of Federal Communications Commissioner Walker on this company's activities.

It was realized it was a one-man review and that the full commission's recommendations were yet to be made to Congress.

Helpful was the slightly improved peace outlook in Europe and indications here and there business may be dragging bottom.

Prominent shares gainers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Westinghouse, Western Union, Santa Fe, Eastman Kodak, Chrysler, General Motors, General Electric, Allied Chemical, du Pont, J. I. Case, U. S. Rubber, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro De Pasco, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, and Stanard Oil of N. J.

Bond Market Strong

The bond market was strong toward noon with special activity and strength in the rail division. The foreign dollar list was firm. U. S. Treasuries were mixed, but generally weak.

Lehigh Valley 4s were up around 3¾, the 4½s up around 3, and the 5s up around 2¼ in the final hour. B. & O. convertible 4½s were up about 2⅜; Northern Pacific 6s up about 2⅛; Pennsylvania 3¼s up about 2½; Southern Pacific 4½s of '69 and Southern Railway 6s both up about 2.

Industrial gainers included: Remington Rand 4¼s, up about a point; Studebaker 6s, up 3 points; International Paper 6s, up about 3 points.

On the losing side by 1 to 2 points were Armour of Delaware 4s, Delaware & Hudson Refunding 4s, Consumers Power 3¼s, and Detroit Edison 4s.

In the foreign dollar group Japan 5½s gained about a point; German 7s of '49 dropped about a quarter.

U. S. Treasuries changes ranged from ⅜ loss to 1-16 gain.

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Brisk buying in the curb market today left some leading issues as much as 1 to 4 points or more ahead at midmorning.

Aluminum Co. of America, helped by a favorable earnings report, advanced 4 points, while Aluminum Ltd. bounced about 7. Ahead a point or more were American Cyanamid "B," Creole Petroleum, Lake Shore, Gulf Oil and Sherwin Williams.

Ae few specialties turned downward under moderate pressure. Fractional losers included Pittsburg Plate Glass, Great Atlantic & Pacific and Pan American Airways.

Canada, U. S. Raise Int'l Freight Rates

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Increases in freight rates on international traffic between Canada and the United States, in conformity with the increase authorized to American roads, were authorized by the Board of Railway Commissioners in a ruling handed down here. The extent of the increases was not indicated.

The Railway Commission's decision brings the rates on the Canadian portion of the international haul up to those granted two weeks ago by the Interstate Commerce Commission to the United States carriers.

Cement Output, Shipments Stocks Below a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported the Portland cement industry produced 3,916,000 barrels in February, shipped 4,575,000 barrels from the mills, and had 24,364,000 barrels in stock at the end of the month.

Productions and shipments, the bureau said, showed decreases of 32.9 and 11.4 per cent, respectively, as compared with February a year ago. Stocks at mills were 2.8 per cent lower than a year ago.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks. New York—We would continue to treat the current rally from the point of view of its being a purely technical affair which, as previously stated, should carry the industrials back to the 105-110 area.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—Some of the recent selling bears the marks of necessitous liquidation but while this is going on securities of proved earning capacity in normal times can be purchased at figures less than is ordinarily admitted to by their usual worth.

Henry Clews & Co., New York—One of these days it is believed that the atmosphere will clear, but the question is, when? In the meantime, as has been the case right along, the market will no doubt record uncertainty in the price movements, but there has been a tremendous shrinkage in values and there ought soon to be more frequent rallies.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—The position of the treasury on March 31: Receipts $12,419,696; expenditures $17,108,516. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,810,628,410; expenditures $5,676,045,774, including $1,536,531,549 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $856,-[illegible] debt $37,556,302,155, an increase of $55,358 over the previous day; gold assets $12,794,466,095.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 10.00; export 9.60-62½. Tin steady; spoto and nearby 39.00; forward 39.05. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.50-55; East St. Louis 4.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.25. Iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and wolframite unchanged.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	36½	36½	36½	Apr 1
52	32	Acme Steel (2)	3	32	32	32	Apr 1
10⅝	6¼	Adams Exp	8	8	7⅞	7½	+ ⅜
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (2)	3	17¾	14½	14½	Mar31
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+1
2	1⅜	Advance Rumely	2	1½	1¾	1¾	
58¼	40¼	Air Reduction (1a)	13	44¾	43½	44½	+1½
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	6	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	9	1½	1	1	
17⅞	8¾	Alleghany pf xw	3	6¾	6½	6¾	—2
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30 ww	10	7¾	7½	7½	+ ½
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	3	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅞
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	1	9	9	9	
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	6	13	12½	12¾	+ ¾
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	6	5¼	4¾	5¼	Apr 1
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	15	131½	129¾	129¾	+1¾
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (1)	1	7	7	7	
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills	3	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	7	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ½
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	40	40	40	+2
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	46	38¾	37⅜	38⅛	+ ⅞
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	4	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅜
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	10	10	10	Mar30
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	1	60½	60½	60½	+2½
66	49	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼e)	2	53	50¾	53	+2¾
15⅞	10	Am Bank Note (½e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¾
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (¼e)	6	27	25¾	27	+2
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	3	80¾	80	80¾	+2⅝
167	160⅛	Am Can pf (7)	2	160¼	160¼	160¼	Apr 1
47½	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	5	16⅛	15	16⅛	+1⅝
50	27	Am Car & F pf	2	30	30	30	Apr 1
17⅝	9½	Am Ch & Cable (¼e)	6	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+1
100½	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
105⅛	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	90	88½	88½	Apr 1
8½	4½	Am Colortype	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
13¾	9	Am Comi Alco	4	10	9⅝	10	+ ½
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug (¾e)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	5	3½	2¾	3½	+ ⅜
6½	4	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅞
25⅛	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	4	15½	14¼	15½	+1¼
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	4	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
12	9½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	6	9½	9½	9½	Apr 1
4¾	2	Am Hide & Leather	4	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	13½	13½	13½	+1¼
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	33½	33½	33½	+1
2½	1½	Am Ice	8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	Mar31
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	14	14	14	Apr 1
7⅞	4½	Am International	4	5½	5	5½	+ ½
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	10	14¾	13¾	14⅜	+ ⅞
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	1	49	49	49	+4
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	3	11⅜	11	11	+ ¼
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	3	3	3	+ ½
38¾	23	Am Metal (3g)	3	26	26	26	+1½
105½	99½	Am Met & Pf (6)	1	99½	99½	99½	Mar30
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	40	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
40½	19	Am P & L $6pf(1¾k)	8	23¼	21½	22¾	+2¼
33	16½	Am P&L$7(.933k)	3	19½	18½	19½	+1½
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S (.60)	67	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	18	15¾	15	15½	+ ⅞
78	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	3	61½	61¼	61½	Apr 1
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Razor (2)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅜
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	2	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅜
56¾	28½	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	54	33⅞	32½	32⅞	+1⅜
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	2	108½	108½	108½	+5¼
52	47	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	47	47	47	
34¾	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (¼e)	21	19¾	19	19½	+1⅛
11⅜	6½	Am Stores	5	7	6⅞	7	
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	24	22½	24	Mar31
117½	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	102	102	102	Apr 1
18½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1)	15	14¾	13	13	Mar31
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	32	117½	113⅝	117	+4¼
71	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	60	58½	60	Apr 1
72¾	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	64¾	63½	64	+1¾
139⅝	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	131	130	131	Apr 1
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	15	4¾	3⅞	4¼	Apr 1
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	18	7½	6⅞	7⅜	+ ¾
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	—7½
5½	3¼	Am Woolen	6	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ¼
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	1	26½	26½	26½	+2
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	27	5½	5	5⅜	+ ½
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	25	25	25	Mar31
36¾	21⅝	Anaconda (¼e)	96	25½	24¾	25	+1⅛
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	32	32	32	+2
18	10¾	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	11	12	11¾	11½	Apr 1
19	10	Andes Copper	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
3½	2	A P W Paper	2	2¼	2	2	Mar31
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	3	82	82	82	Apr 1
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	21	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	4	32	31¼	32	+1
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	ArmstrongCork(¼e)	6	28	27	27⅜	+ ⅞
7½	5½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	2	5½	5½	5½	Apr 1
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	2	3	3	3	+ ⅜
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	1	5	5	5	+ ¼
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Mar 8
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	27	27	27	Mar31
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	23	25⅞	24¾	25½	+1
72	42⅞	Atch T & S F pf (5)	1	46½	46½	46½	+2½
27¾	14	Atl Coast Line(1½g)	4	17	15¾	17	+ ⅞
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	4½	4½	4½	Mar31
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	7	7	7	Mar31
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	8	19	18¼	18⅞	+ ¾
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	105	105	105	Apr 1
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	5	6¼	6⅛	6½	
43	39	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	Apr 1
48	36	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	36	36	36	
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	2	5	5	5	+ ½
6½	3	Auburn Auto	1	3	3	3	
3½	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	
4⅜	2½	Aviation Corp	10	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅜

B

10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	21	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅜
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	20	5½	5	5½	+ ¾
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7	7	7	+ ⅞
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	29	29	29	Mar31
19	12½	Barber Co	5	14	13⅞	13⅞	+1
10½	5	Barker Bros	3	5½	5¼	5½	+ ½
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	11	12½	11⅜	12¼	+ ⅞
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar(.18¾e)	1	9½	9	9½	Apr 1
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	3	12	11¾	11¾	Mar31
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Mar25
103⅞	94¾	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	2	94½	94½	94½	— ¼
8¾	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	14	6	5¾	5¾	Mar31
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅜	Bendix Aviat	9	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	12	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (2½a)	11	29	29	29	+1¾
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	86	46⅜	45	45½	+1½
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	7	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	81	80	81	+5
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	4	19	19	19	+1
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	6	12	11¾	12	+1¾
15½	10½	Blaw-Knox	10	11½	10½	11½	+1½
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	47	24⅜	23¼	23¾	+ ⅞
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	4	18	18	18	+ ¼
13⅞	9⅝	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Apr 1
19⅜	15⅝	Borden Co (1.60)	25	17	16½	17	+ ⅞
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	12	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	+1½
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear(½e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	5	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅜
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	22	16	15¼	16	+ ⅜
30½	20	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	1	20	20	20	Mar31
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ½
5¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
9¾	1⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	4	4	4	4	Apr 1
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	7½	7	7¼	+ ¾
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Apr 1
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Apr 1
41	34¼	Brown Shoe (3)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	Mar25
10	5½	Br'swick-Balke	7	6	6	6	Apr 1
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	10	7	6⅜	7	+ ¾
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	12	3⅜	3⅜	4	+ ⅜
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ¼
20	13¼	Bullard Co (¼e)	3	14¼	13¼	13¼	Mar31
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	5	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+1⅛
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Mar31
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mac(.30e)	2	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
8⅜	5¾	Butler Bros (.60)	4	6½	6	6⅛	+ ¼
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	18	17¼	18	+ ¾
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Z	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	4	7⅜	7	7	+ ½
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (½e)	3	13¼	13½	13¼	Mar31

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1½a)	6	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	45	45	45	
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	12	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅜
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hecla	14	6¾	6½	6½	+ ¼
15⅜	9⅝	Campbell Wyant (1)	7	11	10	11	+1
19¾	12½	Can Dry G Ale	21	14	13½	13½	+ ¼
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	9	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
36	29	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	31	31	31	+1½
18	13	Capital Ad A	2	5	5	5	Apr 1
97½	62½	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	1	13	13	13	Apr 1
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.05e)	1	3	3	3	
71½	52½	Case J I(7)	4	71	70	71	+3
55½	29⅜	Caterpil Tract(½e)	8	33⅜	32¼	33½	+2¼
103	100⅛	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	2	100½	100½	100½	
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	8	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	2	15½	15	15½	+1
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	21	20½	20½	— ⅞
4½	2	Cent Foundry	13	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
11	7	Cent RR NJ	2	7	7	7	Mar29
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4½	4½	4½	Mar31
5½	3¼	Century Rib M(.10e)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr 1
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (1e)	16	32	30½	31½	+1¾
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	8	5¼	5	5⅛	Apr 1
30½	18¾	Champ Pap & F(¾e)	1	20	20	20	
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	7	7	7	Mar30
38½	23½	Ches & Ohio(1½e)	26	26½	25¼	26½	+1½
89	80	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	80	80	80	Mar31
48½	27½	Ches Corp (3)	3	31	31	31	+1¾
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	6	½	⅛	½	Mar29
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	Apr 1
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	12	2½	2½	2½	Apr 1
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	1	10	10	10	+1
1	½	Chi M St P & P	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
12⅞	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	1	9	9	9	+1¼
32½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	1	23	23	23	Apr 1
1¼	⅜	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅜
2¾	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅜
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¼e)	1	8	8	8	Mar29
16¾	12	Chiclets Cot O (½e)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
63½	35¾	Chrysler Corp	132	42½	40	41½	+1¾
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.40e)	7	10½	10	10	Apr 1
3¾	2	City Stores	4	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	5	12⅜	11½	11½	Mar31
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	3	15½	15⅜	15⅜	Mar31
41	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	2	36	35	36	+2
15½	10½	Cluet Peabody (.40e)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
125	105½	Coca-Cola (½e)	6	108½	108	108	Mar31
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Mar28
11⅞	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	5	8½	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
95½	83½	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	83½	83½	83½	Apr 1
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (½e)	4	17	16¾	17	+1¼
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	10	10	10	Apr 1
22¼	13	ColumBr'castA(.40e)	2	15	15	15	+ ½
21¼	13	ColumBr'castB(.40e)	1	13	13	13	Mar29
9⅜	5½	Colum G & E (.45g)	32	6½	5⅞	6⅜	+ ½
79	68	Col G & E pf A (6)	2	68	68	68	Mar29
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	29	29	+1½
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	5	54	53¾	54	Apr 1
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	11	26½	25⅝	26½	+1¾
95	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	84	84	84	Mar28
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	10	34	32½	34	+2½
99	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	1	90	90	90	Mar31
10	5⅜	Coml Solvents (.60)	7	6⅞	6¼	6¾	+ ⅜
2	1	Comwith & South	62	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ¼
42¼	25	Com & Sou pf(1½k)	2	30	29	30	+2
27⅜	22⅛	Comwith Edis (1¾)	5	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ⅝
17½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Apr 1
24½	15	Congoleum-N'n (¾e)	1	18	18	18	+1½
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	13	13¼	12⅝	13	+ ½
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	1	5	5	5	Apr 1
25⅞	17	Cons Edison (½e)	70	19⅝	19	19½	+ ¾
96½	90	Cons Edison pf (5)	10	90½	90½	90½	Apr 1
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1½	1½	1½	
6⅞	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	2	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅝
5¾	2⅜	Cons Laundries	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	45	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
101⅛	98¾	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	Mar30
7½	2⅜	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
½	¼	Consol Textile	3	¼	¼	¼	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	10	10	10	Mar31
86½	83⅜	Consum Pow pf(4½)	2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 9
16⅜	9⅞	ContainerCorp(1.20)	7	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+1⅛
16½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	3	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+1
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	11	1⅝	1½	1½	
85	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	66	65½	65½	Mar31
45¾	36½	Cont Can (½e)	5	39¼	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	108¼	107¼	107¾	Mar29
9⅝	6½	Cont Diam Fib	8	7	6½	6½	Mar31
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¾
1¾	1	Cont Motors	9	1⅛	1	1	
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	5	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅜
10⅝	6	Cont Steel	7	10½	10	10	Mar31
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	3	57½	57¼	57⅛	+1¼
166¼	163	Corn Products pf(7)	2	163½	163	163	Mar30
4¾	2¾	Coty Inc	5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	19	Crane Co	10	24½	24	24	
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	85	85	85	Mar31
25	21⅞	Cream of Wh (1e)	1	22½	22½	22½	Mar30

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero SupMfgB	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	Agfa Ansco	24	24	24
100	Ainsworth	6½	6¼	6¼
100	Air Devices	½	½	½
100	Air Investors	1	1	1
300	Alum Co Am	97½	64¾	67½
150	Alum Co pf (6)	95	94	95
500	Alum Ltd	78	74	75
50	Alum Ltd pf (6)	100¼	100¼	100¼
50	Am Cap pr pf (6½)	56	56	56
100	Am Centrifugal	2¼	2¼	2¼
25	Am Cit P&LA (3h)	18½	18½	18½
1600	Am Cyan B (.60)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Am Pork&Hoe	21⅜	20¾	21⅜
700	Am Gas&El (1.40)	23¾	23	23¾
100	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Am Light & T (.60e)	10¾	¾	¾
600	Am Maracaibo	5½	4¼	5½
700	Am Republics (.40g)	¾	⅝	¾
1000	Am Sup Power	1½	1½	1½
100	Anch Post F	2½	2½	2½
100	Ark Nat Gas	2¾	2⅝	2¾
300	Ark Nat Gas A	5	5	5
100	Ark Nat Gas pf	¾	¾	¾
400	Asso G&E1 A	4½	4½	4½
100	Asso G&El pf	7½	7½	7½
100	Atlas Ply (¼e)	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Austin Silver M	7	6½	6½
700	Auto V Mach (½)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Avery & Sons	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
600	Avia & Trans	68	68	68
150	Babcock & Wil (¼e)	69	68	68
210	Bawin Loco pf (2.10)	12½	11¾	11¾
800	Baldwin Loco war	2⅞	2½	2⅞
200	Barium Sta Stl	1½	1½	1½
200	Bath Idon Wks (1.20)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Berk & Gay Fu war	¼	¼	¼
100	Bickfords (1.20)	9½	9½	9½
200	Bliss (E W)	6⅜	6¼	6¼
50	Bliss & Laugh	14	14	14
300	Blumenthal (8)	4½	4½	4½
100	Brewst Aero	3½	3½	3½
600	Bridgpt Mach	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Bright Star El B	2½	2½	2½
300	Brown Rubber	11	11	11
300	Bunk Hill & S	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Carib Syn	¾	¾	¾
300	Carnegie Met	19¼	18¼	19
1100	Carrier Corp	2	2	2
100	Catalin Am	3	3	3
100	Celluloid	62¾	62¾	62¾
100	Celluloid 1 pf	76	76	76
10	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	½	½	½
100	Cen St El	8	8	8
75	Cen St E 7% pf	-3⅜	3½	3⅜
400	Centrifl Pf (.40)	50½	49	50½
100	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Chi Riv & Mach (.15e)	1⅛	1	1
5900	Cities Service	50	49¼	50
25	Cit Serv P $5 pf	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	City Auto Stpg	4	4	4
100	Cleve Tract	4	4	4
100	Colon Devel cv pf	4⅛	3¾	3¾
200	Colo Fuel & I war	3	3	3
200	Colum O & G	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Comwith & So war	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	4¼	4⅛	4¼
700	Cons Coppermin (.20)	59	59	59
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Cons Gas Ut	50¼	50	50¼
100	Cons Mng & S (1a)	1½	1½	1½
300	Cons Royalty (.20)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Cons Stl Corp	5	5	5
300	Cooper-Bess	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
200	Cosden Petro	21	19½	19½
1300	Creole Pet (½a)	5	4½	5
300	Crocker Wh	3⅞	3½	3⅞
400	Chown C Pet	¼	¼	¼
500	Cusi Met	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
200	Darby Pet (¼e)	18¼	18¼	18¼
50	Dayton Rub A	4½	4½	4½
300	Dejay Strs (.40)	2	2	2
100	Derby Oil	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Domin St&Coal	110	110	110
10	Driver-Harr pf (7)	8	7¼	7¼
400	Duval Tex	8	8	8
300	Eagle P Lead (.10e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Ea Gas&P	22	21½	22
100	Ea G&F6% pf	43½	43½	43½
25	Ea G&F pr pf (4½)	14	14	14
25	Ea Sta & P	15	13	15
200	Ea Sta B pf	3	3	3
200	Easy Wash MB	10½	10½	10½
100	Edis BrStrs (1)	1	1	1
100	Eisler Elec	5¾	5½	5¾
3200	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	47	47	47
100	El Bond&Sh pf (5)	42	42	42
100	El Bo & Sh $6 pf (5)	23¾	23½	23¾
850	El Pow As	19⅜	18	18½
50	El P&Y 2pf A	49½	49½	49½
50	Emp Dis El pf	40	40	40
150	Emp G&E 7% pf	35	35	35
25	Emp G&E 6% pf	¾	¾	¾
200	Equity Corp	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Evans Wallo	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	Ex-Cell-oCorp (.20e)	7	7	7
100	Falstaff Brew	44	44	44
10	Fire As Phil (2a)	51¼	47½	51¼
600	Fisk Rub	15¼	15½	15½
100	Ford Mot Can A (1)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Frankl Ray	75	75	76½
20	Gatineau Pow 5% pf	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Gen Invest	5	4¾	4¾
600	Glen Alden (¼e)	16½	16¼	16½
100	Gorh Mfg vtc (1¼e)	6	6	6
100	Grand Nat Films	¼	¼	¼
300	Grand Rapids	4¼	4	4¼
200	Gray Tel PS	37½	36⅝	37½
150	Gt Atl & P nv (1e)	119½	119½	119½
75	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Groc Str Prod	35¾	35	35¾
200	Gulf Oil (¼e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Hall Lamp	50	50	50
50	Hartford El (13⅓e)	7⅞	7½	7⅞
10	Hecla Min (.10e)	12¾	12	12¾
200	Holling Gold (.65a)	10½	10½	10½
100	Holophane (.30e)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
300	Hummel RossF	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Hy Iowa Pow	7	6¾	7
200	Ill Zinc	15¾	15¾	15¾
2300	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	50	49¼	50
150	Ins Co N Am (2a)	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Int Holding	6	6	6
100	Int Met Ind A	1¾	1½	1¾
400	Int Paper&Pow war	25¾	25½	25¾
300	Internat Pet (11⅛a)	5½	5½	5½
200	Inter Radio	8	8	8
200	Inter Vitamin (½)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Interns HomeEc	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Irving Air Ch (1)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
30	Jacobs Co	30	29	30
40	Kngs Co Lt pf B (7)	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Kingston Prod	3½	3½	3½
200	Kirby Pet (.10e)	97	97	97
25	Koppers Co pf (6)	49	48½	49
200	Lake Sh M (4)	3½	3½	3½
400	Lehigh C&N (.30)	1	1	1
400	Leonard Oil	18¾	18	18¾
800	Lion Oil (1)	8½	8½	8½
100	Locke Stl Ch (.60e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1200	Lockheed Airc	6¾	6⅝	6¾
200	Lone Star G (.20e)	1½	1½	1½
200	Long Is Lt	32	31	31
30	Long Is L pf (3½)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Loudon Pack	7⅞	7	7⅞
900	Louis L&E (.40)	5½	5½	5½
100	Massey Harris	90¾	90¼	90¾
25	Mead John (3a)	2½	2½	2½
100	Merrill-C & S	3	3	3
500	Mesabi Iron	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Michigan G & O	2½	2½	2½
200	Mid S Peh A vac	11½	11½	11½
100	Midland2Stl (2)	7	7	7
400	Midwest Oil (1)	27	27	27
50	MinnMin&M (.40e)	4	3¾	4
400	Mohawk Carpet	126	125	126
400	Molybdenum	8	8	8
1600	Montg Ward A (7)	5	4⅞	4¾
100	Mount City Cop	5	5	5
100	Mount Prod (.60)	8	8	8
100	Nachman Sprgfld	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Nat Auto Fib	¾	¾	¾
100	Nat Bellas Hess	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	44	43½	44
150	Nat P&L pf (6)	13¼	12½	13¼
800	Nat Sug Ref (2)	13¾	13	13
900	Nat Tunnel & Mines	13	13	13
100	Navarro Oil (.40a)	48½	45	48½
700	Newmont Min (½e)	83	83	83
10	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	93¾	93¾	93¾
10	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Niag Hud Pow	4¼	4	4¼
300	Niag Sh Md B	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Nor St P A	9½	9½	9½
1	No'west Eng	20¾	20	20¾
200	Novadel-Ag (2)	7¾	7	7¾
700	Okla Nat Gas	24	24	24
50	Okla Nat Gas pf	27½	27½	27½
100	Pac G&E 1pf (1½)	4	4	4
300	Pac Pub Svc	13¾	13	13¾
300	Pan-Am Air (½e)	5½	4⅞	5½
2700	Pantepec Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Pennroad (¼g)	12	12	12
100	Pierce Govern	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Pioneer Gold (.40)	6	5⅞	6
1400	Pitney-Bowes (.10e)	5½	5½	5½
100	Pitts Forg	36	35½	36
70	Pitts & Lake E (6¾g)	56¼	56¼	56¼
200	Pitts Pl Gl (¼e)	7½	7½	7½
400	Plough (.80)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Polaris Mng	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Premier Gld (.12)	4	4	4
100	Prosperity B	22½	22	22
60	P S Ind $7 pr pf	14¼	14¼	14¼
200	Quebec Pow (1)	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	3½	3½	3½
100	Reiter-Fost	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Rice StixDry Gds	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Richmond Rad	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Root Pet	32	30¼	32
200	Royal Type (1½e)	6	5½	6
200	Rustless I & S	¾	¾	¾
100	Ryerson & Haynes	54	53	53
50	Saf Car H&L (10g)	2½	2⅜	2½
700	St Regis Pap	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Savoy Oil	9	9	9
100	Schiff Co (¼e)	1¼	1 1⅛	1¼
200	Sec Corp Gen	¾	¾	¾
300	Segal Lock	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Selected Indus	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Selected Ind cv	2½	2	2
30	Seversky Airc	6½	6½	6½
800	Shattuck Denn	72	70½	72
450	Sherwin-Wms (4)	73¾	73¼	73¾
100	Silex	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
200	Simmons Har&Pt	218	218	218
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Solar Mfg	31	31	31
100	So Pen Oil (1½a)	2	2	2
100	Stand Dredg	15½	15½	15½
100	St Oil Ky (1)	¾	¾	¾
1500	St Pow&Lt	¾	¾	¾
100	St Pow&L B	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Stand Prod	4	3⅞	4
2800	Starrett Corp vtc	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Sterchi Br Strs	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Sterl Alm Pr (1.20g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Sterling Inc (.20)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Stroock & Co	7½	7½	7½
100	Sullivan Mach	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
200	Tagcart	16¾	16	16¾
600	Technicolor	4½	4½	4½
100	Tech-Hugh G (.20e)	4	4	4
100	Texon Oil (.30e)	7½	7½	7½
100	Tilo Roof (1)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Tob Prod Exp (.275g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
800	Trans-Lux (.20a)	5	5	5
200	Transwest Oil	6½	6	6½
800	Tubize Chat	22	22	22
200	Tubize Chat A	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Tung-SolLamp	8½	8½	8½
200	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	8¼	8¼	8¼
400	United Aire war	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	3¼	3½	3¼
1000	Unit Gas	¾	¾	¾
200	Unit Gas war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Unit Lt & Pow A	16⅞	16	16⅝
400	Unit Lt & P cv pf	6	5⅝	5⅝
600	Unit Shipyds A	1½	1½	1½
100	Unit Shipyds B	54	54	54
75	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	3	3	3
100	Unit Specialists	45	45	45
100	U S & f Sec pf	4	4	4
100	U S Foil B	1½	1½	1½
200	U S Lines pf	22½	22½	22½
50	U S Play Cd (1a)	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	U S Rub Reclg	1¾	1⅝	1¾
500	Unit Wall Paper	½	½	½
100	Util Power&Lt	7½	7½	7½
50	Util P&L pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Valspar Corp	1	1	1
1500	Venezuel Pet	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Waitt & B B	4	4	4
100	Wellington Oil	2	2	2
100	Wentworth Mfg	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	West Air Exp	3	2¾	3
300	Wms Oil-O-Mat	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Williams (RC (.10e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Wolverine Tube	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Wright Harg (.40a)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Yukon Gold (.04e)			(estimated)

Total stock sales today 100,000 shares. Year ago, 155,965 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

5	Ala Pow 5s 66	70¾	70¾	70¾
6	Ala Pow 4½s 67	66¾	66¼	66¼
11	Am G&E 5s 2028	62	60¾	62
11	Am P&L s2016	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5	Am Rad 4½s 47	98¼	98	98¼
6	Ark Lou Gas 4s 51	87¼	87	87¼
2	Ark P&L 5s 56	32	31	32
9	As Elec 4½s 53	24	23	24⅜
15	As G&E 5s 50	24¾	23½	24
11	As G&E 5s 58	22¼	21	22¼
3	As Gas&E 4½s 49C	64¾	64¾	64¾
10	As T&T 5½s 55 A	61½	61¼	61¼
3	Baldw L 6s '50	110½	110½	110½
5	Bell T Can 5s '55 A	117¾	117¾	117¾
8	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	75	75	75
2	Broad Riv P 5s '54	101	101	101
2	Can Pac 6s '42	80	80	80
3	Can P & L 5s '56	28½	27	28¼
7	Cen St El 5½s '54	28½	27	28½
3	Cen St El 5s '48	35	34¼	35
3	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	105½	105½	105½
1	Chi Dist E 4½s '70	42½	42	42½
4	Chi Rv cod 5s '27	53	52	53
6	Cities Ser 5s '66	51	48¼	51
15	Cities Ser 5s '58	51	49	51
71	Cities Ser 5s '50	95	94½	95
4	Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	49½	47	49½
15	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	49½	48	49½
28	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	102	101¼	102
5	Comw'l Subs5½s'48A	55	55	55
1	Commun P&L 5s '57	96¼	96	96
3	CommuPubSvc5s'60A	105½	105½	105½
2	Con GEL Ba 3¾s '51	56	54	54
3	Con Gas Ut 6s '43	67½	67	67½
9	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Crucible St 5s '40	97	96½	96½
3	Det C Gas 6s '47 A	4¾	4¾	4¾
3	Det Int Br 6½s '52	71¼	71	71
20	East G&F 4s '56A	59¾	57½	59
11	Elec P&L 5s 2030	86	83½	86
2	Empire Dis E 5s '52	76	76	76
7	Tmp G&E 5s 5½s '42	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3	Erie Ltg 5s '67	103½	102½	102½
2	Fstone Tire 5s '42	77	77	77
5	Fla P&L 5s '54	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
5	Gatin P 5s '56	100	100	100
1	Gatin P 6s '41 B	63¾	62	63¾
5	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	79½	79	79
4	Gen Pow 5s '67	62½	62½	62½
3	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	30	30	30
1	Guar Inv 5s '48 A	103½	103	103½
9	Hous Ltg&Pow3½s'66	78½	78½	78½
3	Ill Pow &L 5s '56	68	68	68
2	Ill Pow&L 5½s '57	86	85¾	86
1	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	105½	105½	105½
5	Ind & Mich 5s '55	69	68	69
3	Ind E 5s '51 C	45	44¾	45
10	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	102½	101¾	102½
10	Ind P&L 5s '57 A	37½	36	36½
10	Indiana Pow 5s '57	61½	58½	61½
14	Inters P Svc 4½s '58	92	92	92
1	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	99	98¾	98¾
7	Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	42	41½	42
7	It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	103	103	103
2	Jer Cen P&L 5s '47 B	98	98	98
1	Kan Pow 5s '47 A	78	78	78
1	Ky Util 5½s '55 P	68½	66½	68½
1	Ky Util 5s '69 I	68½	66½	68½
7	Ky Util 5s '61 H	101½	101	101
1	Lib McN & L 5s '42	100½	100	100½
6	Lou P&L 5s '57	101¾	101½	101½
10	Metro Ed 4s '65	65	64½	65
11	Miss Pow 5s '55	109½	109½	109½
1	Miss Riv P 5s '51	86	86	86
1	Mont-Dak P 56s '44	64	64	64
5	Nat P&L 6s 2026A	60	59	60
8	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	81	80	81
2	Neisner Bro 6s '48	69¾	69¼	69¼
10	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	43	41½	42¾
21	NEng G&E 5s'50	43	40	42¾
11	NEng G&E 5s'48	42¾	41⅞	42⅝
5	N Eng G&E 5s'47	74¼	74	74
5	N Eng Pow 5½s'54	71	71	71
1	N Eng Pow 5s'48	88	88	88
1	N Orl Pub Ss'42 st	105½	105¾	105½
13	NYPwr&Lt 4½s'67	88¾	88¾	88¾
3	NY StE&G4½s'80	95½	94½	94½
8	Nor IndPub S 5s'69	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
8	Nor StPow3½s'67	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Ogden Gas 5s'45	84	83	84
2	Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Okla Nat G 4½s'51A	101	101	101
1	Pac Coast Pow 5s '40	55	55	55
1	Pac P&L 5s '55	74¾	74¾	74¾
1	Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	75	75	75
1	Pen Cen Oh Ed 5½s'59	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5	Pen Wat&P 5s'40	80	80	80
5	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	110¾	110¾	110¾
2	Pub Sv N Ill 5s'58	102¼	101⅞	102¼
9	Pub S N Ill 4½s'80 E	102¼	101¾	102¼
6	Pub S N Ill 4½s'81 F	102¼	101¾	102¼
2	Pub Sv Okla 4s'66A	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	62½	62½	62½
1	Pug SdP&L 4½s'50 D	55	55	55
7	St L Gas & C 6s'47	10	10	10
1	San Ant PS 5s'58 B	104½	104½	104½
2	Shaw W & P 4½s '67 A	102	101¼	102
1	Shaw W & P 4½s '68 B	103½	103½	103½
1	Shaw W & P 4½s '70 D	102½	102½	102½
5	S E P & L 6s 2025 A	74½	74¼	74½
2	So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	103	102½	103
2	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60 B	107¼	107	107
1	So Cal Ed 4s '60	59	59	59
1	So'wes P & L 6s 2022 A	40½	40	40½
4	Stand G & E 6s '35 ct	40	40	40
3	Sta G&E 6s '35 cv ct	41¾	39½	41½
12	Stand G&E 6s '51	39½	39½	39½
2	Stand G&E 6s '66	42	37¾	41
9	Stand P&L 6s '57	21¾	21¾	21¾
3	Starrett Corp 5s '50	66	66	66
1	Tenn Pub S 5s '70	83	83	83
4	Tex El S 5s '60	96	95½	96
4	Tex P&L 5s 56	106¾	106½	106¾
5	Toledo Ed 5s '62	49	48¼	49
4	Twin CRT 5½s'52A	62	62	62
1	Unit L&P 6½s'74	57½	57½	57½
1	Unit L&P 6s '75	81	81	81
1	Virg P S 5½s '46 A	75½	75½	75½
1	Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	13¾	13¼	13¾
4	Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Wash Gas St 5s '58	100½	99¾	100½
3	Wash WatP 5s'60	76½	75¼	76½
4	West TexUt5s'57a	104	104	104
4	W Un G&E5½s'55a	105½	105½	105½
2	WisMin L&P 5s'44	87	87	87
2	WiscP&L 4s'66a			

Foreign Bonds

1	Cubn Tob 5s '44	48	48	48
1	Ger C Mun 7s '47	21	21	21
14	Ger C Mun 6s '47	52½	52½	52½
100	Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	68	68	68
1	Mendoza Pr 4s '51 st	8	8	8
1	Parana Braz 7s '58	44	44	44
3	Stinnes 4s '4622d st	51	51	51
1	Terni Elec 6½s '53			

†Officially listed pn application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and of the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend (xr) Ex-rights (a) Ex-dividend plus extra (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock (g) Paid in 1937 dividend plus extra. (i) Accumulated div Cash or stock (k) Accumulated div paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Boston Stocks

April 2, 1938

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Bos Edison	111	108	111	108⅞
2.00b	Bos Her Trav	15	15	15	14½
	Copper Range	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4½
	Ea G&F pf	22	22	22	21
3.75	Ea G&F pr pf	43½	43½	43½	43
4.50	Ea G&F pr pf	14½	14½	14½	15
	East Mass pf	5	5	5	5
1.00d	Gilchrist	20	20	20	20
2.00	Mergenthaler	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
.50d	Narr Rac A	1½	1½	1½	1½
	Nat Tunnel	4	4	4	4
6.25d	N E Tel & Tel	85	84	84	84⅝
	North Butte	43c	41c	41c	9X
	Pac Mills	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	2¾
	Quincy Min	2½	2½	2½	3
.20	Reece Dold M	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
.60b	Shawmut Asso	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅛
	Sulliv Mach	7½	7½	7½	8
1.10b	Torrington	17⅜	17½	17½	17
	Un Cop L & M	25c	25c	25c	25c
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	54	53¾	54	53
	Utah M & T	67c	66c	67c	65c

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937.

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co

NEW YORK (AP)—U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company reported 1937 net profit of $484,813, equal to $1.24 a share of capital stock. This was before a $941,070 writedown of marketable securities to market quotations at Dec. 31, 1937. This left an unrealized net loss for the year of $456,257. In 1936 the company reported a loss of $77,581.

Utility Tax Three Times Net Earned On Common Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The American Water Works & Electric Company reports for the year 1937 a consolidated net income of $3,878,267 after all operating expenses, depreciation, amortization, taxes and other charges. This result was equal after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.14 a share on the 2,342,999 shares of common stock outstanding. It compares with a net of $4,749,846, or $1.58 a common share, earned in 1936.

Gross operating revenues of the system for 1937 aggregated $53,-918,958, compared with $52,053,051 in the preceding year, an increase of $1,865,907. Total operating expenses, however, advanced by $3,194,770 to $34,814,388, contrasted with $31,619,-568 in 1936, thus more than offsetting the rise in gross revenues.

Taxes Increase

H. Hobart Porter, chairman of the board, said, in discussing the system's increase in taxation that the company's total taxes for 1937 amounted to $7,200,000, an increase of $1,000,000 over the preceding year.

"In addition," Mr. Porter wrote, "there were approximately $400,000 of tax

Japanese Seek to Supplant British Control of Shanghai

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Following recent widespread alarm in Shanghai lest Japan reinforce demands for greater International Settlement control by taking over things bodily, the situation has once more settled back to relative placidity on a basis of that "Chinese compromise" which soon becomes natural to even the most Occidental when exposed to China.

In other words, the Shanghai Municipal Council quietly did what it could to placate the Japanese by promoting a number of Japanese police and indicating willingness to comply with their general desire. With this as a basis the guiding Japanese were willing to fall back on a long-range plan designed to bring about eventual control.

For the moment there are indications that there will be a Japanese in approximately every No. 2 position that the Council has. There is also a plan, not yet openly discussed, for the Japanese to get a commanding vote in the supreme Settlement governing body, the Council itself.

The Council, in accordance with the ancient Land Regulations, has nine foreign (i. e. non-Chinese) members. Five Chinese members have been added within recent years, making a total of 14.

Through no formal provision but by agreement, of the nine foreigners there are five British, two Americans, and two Japanese.

The Japanese want, and long have wanted, three instead of two seats or the Council. They have tried in the past to elect three by taking one of the British or American seats. Now the plan appears to be to raise, through whatever means is required the total number of foreign members to 10. Alteration in the Land Regulations appears to be necessary, but because of the generally fluid and uncertain basis of the whole Shanghai administration, a ratepayers' meeting resolution might be deemed sufficient. That would leave five British, two Americans and three Japanese, a division not immediately significant until it is realized that the Japanese plan henceforth to control very directly the election of the Chinese members, five in number as already mentioned.

"If we cannot make the Chinese do as we say, that is our own fault," an official of the Japanese Embassy remarked. And counting the Chinese, the Japanese would control eight votes to seven for the Americans and British combined.

In a considerable number of problems brought up in the past, the Japanese claim of British domination of the Settlement was regarded by Americans (and particularly by the smaller nationalities not usually directly represented on the council) as well-founded. Schools of predominantly British tone have been maintained at the expense of the ratepayers as a whole. An expensive municipal orchestra of little interest to Oriental ratepayers was maintained. British filled many Council positions which the Japanese desired—Americans did not want them because the pay was low by American standards, but it was high by Japanese standards.

In general, things in the Settlement went mostly as the British desired. The Chinese had many complaints, particularly on the school issue, and Japan hopes that in addition to having control of the Chinese by force they may be able to enlist a willing collaboration by paying at least more attention to Chinese complaints than the British have done.

This last point epitomizes an important part of all future developments in China. Japan hopes to supplant Britain. That is a major policy.

Japan Rivals British Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—British commercial policy faces a complex problem in the prospect of Japan obtaining preferential treatment for its exports in Chinese markets, according to Prof. Ethel B. Dietrich of Mount Holyoke College.

Such a prospect would be a blow to the United Kingdom trade policy, Miss Dietrich says in a current issue of the Far Eastern Survey, issued by the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. The danger point in the closely-knit Empire trade system lies in the necessity of the separate countries to find additional outlets, she says. Britain had long considered China a likely prospect for its extra-Empire trade outlet.

This, she says, is only one of the difficulties facing Britain in its attempt to expand British trade with territories outside of the British Empire. Professor Dietrich explains that "Whatever concessions the British give to the United States in raw materials and food products can be used as a valid excuse by the British Dominions to give comparable concessions on industrial imports to their markets in Japan. The dominions must buy from Japan to keep their market there from drying up.

"Since it will be difficult for the United Kingdom to expand import markets for Dominion exports," (in accordance with the Ottawa agreements of 1932) "it will be embarrassing for it to press for increased favors in Dominion markets."

Dominion trade with Japan forms a dilemma, Professor Dietrich explains, because Japanese exports are competitive both with imports from the United Kingdom and the young secondary industries in the Dominions.

Kung and Soong Guiding China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONG KONG — A transitional phase has been occurring in Chinese National Government affairs, and many competent observers flatly state that the crux of the mattter lies in the persons of T. V. Soong and H. H. Kung.

Matters of this sort are by no means all out in the open where they can be seen by all observers, and concrete proof is hard to adduce. But the action of Dr. Soong in flying to Hankow, after long urging from virtually everyone of importance in the National Government including Dr. Kung himself, has a great and obvious significance no matter how much or little Dr. Soong may allow himself to be drawn into active governmental participation, from which he has kept generally clear for years since he turned over the Finance post to Dr. Kung.

Dr. Soong is a unique personality in China today. To say that he is everywhere popular would be wrong. But he is so universally regarded as a man of exceptional honesty, patriotism, and capacity that those who are not enthusiastic over him evidently (and probably with good reasons) seem to feel that open expression of their sentiments would not greatly enhance their own repute. On the other hand his actual influence, going far beyond anything he has been doing in the Bank of China or anywhere else, is so great that comment by anybody is quite superfluous. When anybody knows positively where "T. V." stands on a given issue, he feels that he has most valuable information likely to show how the eventual decision will go no matter who is doing the deciding.

Both as Finance Minister and latterly as head of the Executive Yuan, Dr. Kung has quietly built up about him a coterie which has been exposed to a hot fire of criticism from many quarters. This is inevitable, no doubt, under wartime conditions.

A survey of what has been going on in Hong Kong by no means gives Dr. Kung or those about him a too-bad bill of health, though there has been unquestioned bureaucratic inefficiency and integrity, and it is of graft is at least as prevalent as might be expected under wartime conditions. But the Government knows the value of "T. V.," both as administrator and as a symbol of efficiency and integrity, and it is now thoroughly anxious to utilize him as much as possible.

An interesting side-light on this is given by one Chinese commentator who privately suggests that Dr. Kung, a man of wealth and known conservatism, was kept to the fore while hopes were entertained that Italy and Germany might help China despite their anti-Comintern pact with Japan, and that at the same time it was feared that blunt and liberal Dr. Soong might not be a very good advertisement for the essential conservatism of the National Government.

Now, however, little or nothing is hoped for (at the moment, anyway) from Italy and Germany, so Dr. Soong might as well be given as much of an inning as he will permit, since he not only has a big name and a sound reputation, but his liberalism and Occidental way of doing business will appeal to the United States and Great Britain.

Certain it is that the star of "T. V." is now decidedly in the ascendant and there are many signs that reforms of personnel and operation, long desired by him, are in process of being made. Virtually all foreign supporters of the Chinese cause appear to be very much pleased at every indication that he will henceforth take a more prominent part in conducting China's "war of resistance."

Temperance Taught In Oklahoma Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla.—Most significant of the year's accomplishments recorded by the State Women's Christian Temperance Union is the recent adoption of the Child's Health Series, books giving temperance lessons, as part of elementary instruction.

For more than a score of years the State temperance organization has worked to impress the Textbook Commission with the need of classroom temperance teaching. During this period such instruction was left largely to the teacher's judgment and responsibility. At the time of the Textbook Commission's approval of the new text, Mrs. Elizabeth House, State W. C. T. U. President, stated. "At last we are on the right track. Now that the teachers are encouraged to consider alcoholic instruction as essential to the child's development, there is boundless opportunity to rightly influence the minds and hearts toward temperance."

In September, 1937, the Oklahoma City public schools formally introduced the text as part of the curriculum. Other public schools now will follow. The next goal of the Temperance Union is to induce the Textbook Commission to adopt a text for high school study that will include similar alcoholic instruction.

Modern Toilet Fixtures Not So Modern After All

CHICAGO, April 1 (AP)—Discovery of a prototype of the modern bathroom in Mesopotamia of 5,000 years ago was disclosed today by Dr. Allen B. Albert, Jr., of Seabury-Western Theological Seminary.

"The buildings had regular bathrooms, fully equipped like those of the present day, with tubs, washbasins, and other facilities not greatly unlike their modern counterparts," he said. "Tanks with dippers attached, used to wash down the sewage, still stands in the ruins." Dr. Albert's archaeological disclosures were made in a paper prepared for reading before the midwest branch of the American Oriental Society.

Canadian Loans Repaid in Full By 3,365 Ex-Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Of the 25,000 Canadian veterans who received aid from the Soldier Settlement Act, 3,365 have repaid their loans in full to the Government, according to a recent report of the Department of Mines and Resources.

The report said that at the close of the fiscal year, March 31, 1937, there were 10,180 soldier settlers, 5,749 civilian settlers, 1,881 British family settlers, 1,750 farms operated under lease, and 825 farms on hand for resale.

The administration of a public estate consisting of 20,385 farm properties, representing a net investment of $50,346,795 in land and chattels, forms the main work of the Soldier Settlement of Canada.

Farm properties are loaned to demobilized soldiers, under the stipulations of the Act put into operation in 1919, and additional loans are allowed for farm implements and homestead improvements. Prospective settlers are allowed $2,000 for implements and $1,000 for home repairing—both loans to be paid back inside of four years at the rate of five per cent.

Adverse agricultural conditions, with drought in several sections of Western Canada, have necessitated for several years a policy of reasonable leniency.

Italy's Air Force Plans Giant Show For Hitler in May

ROME, April 2 (AP)—Italy's air force intends to stage "the greatest aerial display ever seen" for the benefit of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler when he visits the Duce in May. Officials said the exhibition would be "essentially warlike."

Oregon's Beaver Mascot Makes New Mountain Lake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Oregon is called the Beaver State, and the mascot, being protected, apparently knows all about it. A county road engineer discovered a new lake forming in the Cascade Mountains behind a culvert under the new Santiam highway. He found that a beaver had constructed a dam inside the six-foot culvert.

"He left a narrow passage for the water to get through," the engineer reported, "but there's no telling how long he'll leave that. Orders have been given to take out the dam, but I'm not sure how we'll get by with it. Beavers can't be trapped unless under the direction and supervision of the State Game Commission. Also this highway is being constructed by the Federal Government and maybe we'll have to take the matter up with the Bureau of Roads. But I know this much, if something isn't done pretty soon we'll have a dam across our highway, and there will be a new lake in the Cascade Mountains before summer."

Tax Relief Plea Defeated

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee decided yesterday to stand by its original decision rejecting a plea for tax relief to Americans in the Philippines. Representatives of United States Citizens in the Philippines had urged the Committee to approve legislation wiping out income tax claims against Americans in the Islands for the years 1917, 1918 and 1919.

General Classified

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Owen's Flower Shop
Phone 2092-J 952 De Land Road

FORT LAUDERDALE

ANITA'S
BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
Lauderdale Hotel Building
S. W. 1st Avenue Phone 41

FORT MYERS

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762
10-3 P. M. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
Oriental Gardens
Bring your Camera
Many Beauty Spots
Very Colorful
San Jose Boulevard
Jacksonville, Fla.

Now!
A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge. Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios.
Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine and Ocala

NEWMAN'S MILLINERY
Established 25 Years
Exclusive Models at Popular Prices
219 Main Street

Bauer's Pen & Card Shop
Greeting Cards—Gifts
Pens of All Makes Repaired
225 HOGAN STREET

KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

Williams Auto Service
"WILLO BATTERIES"
Complete Automobile Service
23rd and Main Sts. Phone 5-0999

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned Economical
216-18 W. Adams Street

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts
FAMILY WASHING

Purcells
for the finer things
LAURA AND MONROE STREETS

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

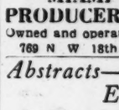
Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
9 a. m. 5 p. m. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking

LATCH STRING INN



Famous for fine food and service
MRS. M. R. HILL
Owner-Management
BISCAYNE BOUL. at 19TH ST.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

Rose-Franzis GOWN SHOP
Triple Sheers and Travel Frocks
Discounts on all coats and evening gowns.
206 S. E. First Ave. Phone 3-2057
(In Clyde Court Building)

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Portables — Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N. E. Second Street Ph. 2-0514

Tropical Beauty Salon
All branches of Beauty Culture given nby
ADELINE JECK
1460 MAIN HIGHWAY, COCONUT GROVE
Phone 4-5606

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7698

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Collins Grocery
INCORPORATED
In the heart of Little River
7916 N. E. 2ND AVENUE
Only the Best in Foods
Phone 7-9259

BRAKES
CARBURETORS
IGNITION
J. MILTON DADE
Mechanical and Electrical Station
West Flagler at 10th Avenue
Phone 2-4450 Nite 2-0231

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
37 S. E. FIRST AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

Phone 3-1380 New Work
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th St. Repairs

Bert's Grocerteria
INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAIN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

BUILDER OF GOOD HOMES
STEWART E. CLARK

566 N. E. 77th St.
Tel. 7-3676

William B. Peterson
BUILDER
and General Contractor
228 N. E. 35th Street
Phone 2-0160

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 71th Street

INSURANCE
To Cover Every Need
Let us insure your
Home Automobile
Savings Business
BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
W. W. BAKER, President
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
COMPLETE QUALITY FOOD STORE
1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

KLINE'S
Food Center
195 N. W. 36th Street
Free Delivery Phone 3-9123

HAMLYN MATTRESS & UPHOLSTERING COMPANY
We Specialize in Boat Work
STUDIO COUCHES
PHONE 2-4856
1235 N. Miami Avenue

PLANT PHONE 7-3216
Metropolitan
Cleaners and Dyers
Suits Hand Pressed
1085 N. W. 62 STREET
"We cater to the most discriminating"

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blks. west First Church of Christ, Scientist

John E. Withers
Transfer & Storage Co.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Pho. 32667-8

MODERN CLEANERS
Dry Cleaners Laundry
712 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-5843

HOWARD W. PAGE
Representing
Leon J. Lichenstetter, Inc.
HUDSON TERRAPLANE
1700 N. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 33126

REAL ESTATE
SALES RENTALS
MANAGEMENT
FRANK B. MORGAN
Member Miami Realty Board
Phone 3-4101 811 Seybold Bldg.

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440

Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons.

LOUIS, OUR HAIRDRESSER
BEAUTY SALON
Where Individual Service Is Given
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
231 Halcyon Arcade No. 4
Miami, Florida

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
9:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-5260
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
425 71st Street, Miami Beach

PIERRE'S
FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
Genuine English Doe Skin
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
Pierre A. Vacca Phone 5-1802

LAUNDRY—CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way Inc.
Office and plant at 1237 20 Street
Branch at 552 Washington Ave.
Phone 5-3143 Miami Beach, Fla.

Loyola Davis
"THE LITTLE DRESSMAKER"
Designing — Copying — Alterations
Evening Gowns a Specialty
Please Call for Appointment
Room 111, Le Roy Hotel, Collins Avenue at 33rd Street
PHONE 5-6411 MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
Operating exclusively on Miami Beach
839 LINCOLN ROAD

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

Sears

where Smart Orlando Goes THRIFTY

SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co.

Dickson - Ives
The Woman's Store

where you can outfit yourself smartly for spring, from head to foot.

Phone New Location
4 Autrey Arcade Patio, North Orange Ave.

Mabel Wicht
GOWNS
Formerly with Franklin Simon, 5th Ave., N. Y.
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

Smart New Fashions
for Sunny Days
or Starlight Nights
Town & Country Shop
ANGEBILT HOTEL BUILDING

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners
Dyers
Launderers

49 W. Concord. nr Orange Ave. Phone 3176

Dine at
The "Marmalade"
at WINTER PARK
A Place of Distinction

For Your Easter Hat
We Have a Lovely Selection
Original Designs
We Clean and Remodel Hats
GLORIA HAT SHOP
2 Washington Arcade
PHONE 5727

Jean's
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
22 N. Orange Ave. Orlando, Florida

"It's Smart to Be Thrifty"
NEW'S DRESS SHOP
111 South Orange Avenue
Orlando's Lowest Price Dress Shop

Trust capable hands with your beauty problems. • Individuality in arranging coiffures. • Permanents.

VENABLE Beauty Shoppe
35 East Concord Avenue

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs Repaired, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

SARASOTA

PEERLESS SHOP. CLOTHES
Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

ST. PETERSBURG

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg, Florida 346 Central Avenue

STAR MARKET
Groceries and Meats
COOKED FOODS
You can choose a meal from our cooked foods any day. Bread, Pastries, Cakes, etc
L. D. HOYT, Owner-Manager
700 4th St., North Dial 85.103

Willson-Chase
A Modern Department Store

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

MAAS
the haberdasher
THE STORE FOR MEN and BOYS

franklin & twiggs
TAMPA

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

EAT POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254 935 5TH AVE.

Reliable Service Station
R. E. CREAGER
Standard Oil Products
Specializes in Greasing and Battery Service
Alemite Lubrication System Used
4900 Florida Ave. Phone S. 3456

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2879 514 Franklin St.

Shop at **Sears** Completely Air-Conditioned
in Tampa
New Departments Complete Line
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

VENICE

When Buying a
Bantam Car
Why Not
Buy From Me?
VIRGINIA GREENWAY WILSON

WEST PALM BEACH

Universal Appliances
Complete Line
We Sell G. E. Mazda Lamps
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

The Only Complete Fashion Store in West Palm Beach

HATCH'S
Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We Specialize in
Duart Permanent Waves
"Choice of Hollywood Stars"
Shampoo, Set and Dry, 75 cents
PHONE 4622 2003 SOUTH DIXIE

PALM BEACH MATHER CO.
Furniture — Refrigerators
Florence Ranges
Radios
119 So. Poinsettia Ave. Tel. 6254
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Visit the
Darling Shop
Shoe Department
While in
WEST PALM BEACH
Lakeland and Tampa

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0471
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving. All Lines of Beauty Culture
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
We Try to Please

LAUNDRY May's DRY CLEANING DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5736
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
10 BROAD N. W. WA. 5789

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS Individually Designed
TILLYE C. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

DO YOU KNOW?
That it is cheaper to have your Rats, Roaches, etc., exterminated by us than to keep them.
Let us explain our Methods. No Obligations. Reasonable Rates.
F. A. YORK, Distributor
ROSE EXTERMINATOR CO.
27 PEACHTREE ARCADE Wa 8343

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

Insurance and Annuities
Inquiries invited—no obligation
Charles E. Shepard
The Equitable Life Assur. Society of U. S.
2020 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg Walnut 3793

DECATUR

OLIN ROGERS
Antique Restoration
Reproductions
Upholstering
CALL DE 5437

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

Joe Kibrell
"One Price to Everybody"
Presenting
New Spring Fashions
For Men, Women, Misses and Boys
Paint Your Old Furniture or Extra Room with
Nu-Enamel
Nu-Enamel leaves no brush marks.

WOOD-PEAVY FURNITURE COMPANY

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

Snow's LAUNDRY DYEING
DRY CLEANING
Phone 6000
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Marnez Shop Millinery
Exclusive Agents
DUNLAP HATS
Three Perry Street, West Tel. 4396

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Quality Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
The Jones Co.
Terrell T. Tuten Carl J. Kraft
18 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

Robert Armstrong
FLORIST
DIAL 22746
36TH and MOORE AVE.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Damp Wash—Thrifty—Rough Dry—Family Finish. A service to fit every purse.
DIAL 3-5191

BILTMORE DAIRY FARM
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box ... BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SUMMER IN PARIS FOR 6 GIRLS
Education, French Trips, Weekly Theatres. All included. M. BOUE, 33 R. Erlanger, Paris.

POST VACANT

HOLLAND—Wanted, experienced French or Swiss demoiselle for care of three children, 11, 8 and 3 years; good needlewoman; Christian Scientist preferred. Letters: "Klein Beerschoten," De Bilt, Nr. Utrecht.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

N. THORSØE-OLSEN & CO.
PRINTING OFFICE
HENRIK STEFFENSVEJ 2
TEL. VESTER 3059

FRANCE

FRENCH PROVINCES

Etretat—Normandy
LES GOLF HOTELS
Modern Comfort
Close to Beach and the Golf Course—Excellent Cuisine
The Automobile Club of America

PARIS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-67
9 A. M.-5:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

The Shoefler Shoe
THE BEST
18, avenue Mac-Mahon (Etoile)

"Say It With Flowers"
BERNARD
FLORIST
128 rue de Longchamp
Deliveries to all parts.
Tel: Passy 86-91

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FRANCE

PARIS
(Continued)

PETIT
25 avenue Rapp
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 3 and 3
Tel. 330722 b. g. g. 304544

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578
v Weede van Dykveldstr. 71 73 75a

BRANDSTOF BESTELLEN? **BREURE** OPBELLEN!! FUEL **33.38.10**

Huizen te huur v:a:f1:22.50 per maand

H. J. BAARSLAG, BOUWKUNDIGE, ARCHITECT
Beëed. en gediplom. makelaar in o. g.
Tomatenstraat 64. Giro 14 42 51

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergasvägen 10
In Malmö:
Saltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg:
Centrum, Kungsgatan 61-63

Myrstedts Matthörna
Well known leading firm in
CARPETS CURTAINS TAPESTRIES
Kungsgatan 5 Stockholm
Kungsgatan 50 Goteborg

Lagersons SHOE STORE
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

MRS. STINA LÖF
Milliner
Spring and Summer Novelties From Paris
Biblioteksgatan 3, 1 tr.

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only Goods of Quality

idar broman
robes manteaux fourrures
15 nybrog

MIMOSA
Florists
NORRLANDSGATAN 3
Recommend Their Artistic Floral Work
Tel. 11 70 92

A. B. LINUS GUSTAFSSON
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 414143

BOOKS — MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
GRABEN 28
SEIDEN-UND WOLLSTOFFE
Silk and Woollen Materials

ASCONA BEI LUGANO

CONFISERIE—Tea Room de la Poste
Fr. Signorell—Berger Tel. 454
High-class Confectionery—Specialities in home-made Chocolates, Cakes, Drinks, Pralines, Panettoni, Amaretti bianchi.
Special Ice Creams—Light Lunches.
Home delivery.

BASEL

Maleratelier—J. Bertschin
übernimmt sämtl. Malerarbeiten
Florastrasse 13, Binningen bei Basel.
Tel. 49.283 (PAINTER)

SCHUHHAUS RIVOLI
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
Freiestrasse 29
Tel. 28.781 J. BRAENDLIN, *Manager*

H. LEU
Horlogerie, Bijouterie
Argenterie, Reparation soignee
Güterstrasse 207b (Tell Platz)
WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
CORSETIÈRE
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel.: 46.448

BLUMENHAUS
for Flowers, Plants
Flo · l Tributes A ged
SCHÖPFLIN
Tel. 28.399 Streitgasse 3

GEBR. RENAUD
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12. BASEL Tel. 23770
(Provisions)

NAVILLE & CIE
Stationery, Books, Fashion Books.
Barfüsserhof M. B. K. G.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL
(Continued)

F. SPRÜNGLI GARTENBAU
Burgfelderstrasse 21
Tel. 35.391
(Horticulture)

BERNE

Orient Tea Room
M. Michel, Gurtengasse 4. Tel. 20904
Open from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m.
1 minute from the Station.

Chr. Rüfenacht A.G.
always at your service
COATS WOOLLENS
FROCKS SILKS
KNITWEAR HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR GLOVES
Spitalgasse 17

Schuthaus Schneider
Vormals Chr. Wyss
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes, and Shoes for difficult feet
Spezialität Prothos

FARBEN—LACKE—PINSEL
CHEMIKALIEN—PUTZARTIKEL
immer sehr vorteilhaft
STAUFFER & CO.
DROGUERIE SEAU
Schauplatzgasse 7, Bern
(Paints—Varnish—Brushes)

BALLI-HUETE
Bern, Neuengasse 41
Thun, Bälliz 42
Burgdorf, Ruetschelengasse 8
(HATS)

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfevrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN
Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.968

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

E. Frieden
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder-Artikel
Bijouterie

TEA ROOM CONFISERIE
P. MEYER · BERN · MARKTG. 31

CHAPELLERIE MODES
C. BURKHARDT
Aarbergergasse 63,
Opposite Hauptpost

Wäscherei Steiner
Ralligweg 3. Tel. 33.055
(LAUNDRY)

Flowershop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8. Tel. 23.405

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

K. RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes. Repairs.

ALICE GORGE
Speciality of Ladies' Underwear
Amthausgasse 12.

E. HELLER-SICKERT
Münzgraben 4, near Palace Bellevue
Gloves, Stockings, Ties, Scarves

BIEL

Salon Astrid
Mlle M. Bugler Successeur Lpf.
(Hairdresser)
SPECIAL ROOM DAMES

Crème Lucia
Rue de Nidau 69
Bienne

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

HERMANN GERSTER
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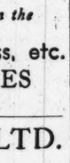

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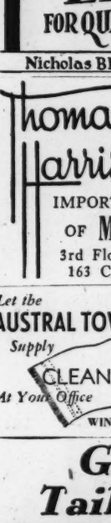

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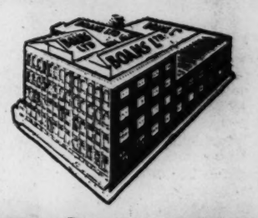

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Deanna Picks a Dad in 'Mad About Music'

Arsene Lupin Returns (MGM)—The famous French safe cracker was not shot on that foggy night when he jumped off a bridge into the Seine (or was it the Seine?). When his familiar autograph is found on the scene of several crimes in connection with a valuable emerald, the French police, in a way they have, begin to suspect things. So does Warren William, the former G-man, hired to protect the emerald. Not until the very end do we know whether or not Arsene has really settled down to gentleman farming. The intervening complications are amusing and exciting and as lucidly explained as is customary in these affairs. Virginia Bruce, John Halliday, Nat Pendleton, E. E. Clive.—Adults and young people.

Bluebeard's Eighth Wife (Paramount)—Ernst Lubitsch wields the egg beater to whip up a méringue about the daughter of a French nobleman who tames a much-divorced American millionaire. Highly amusing and also highly questionable at times. Gary Cooper, Claudette Colbert, Edward Everett Horton, David Niven, Herman Bing, Warren Hymer.—Adults.

Jezebel (Warners)—Tortuous melodrama which is not saved by the presence of Bette Davis nor the sincere playing of the supporting cast. It is the old Deep South, suh, and Julie is a mighty ornery crittur. She drives her boy friend away by her constant caprices and then seems chagrined when he goes North and marries another girl. The young man is finally stricken with yellow fever and Julie persuades his wife to let her accompany him to a quarantine island. "Jezebel" is badly motivated and generally unpleasant. Henry Fonda, George Brent, Margaret Lindsay, Donald Crisp (a splendid performance), Fay Bainter, Richard Cromwell.—Adults.

Love on a Budget (20th-Fox)—What with Bonnie's furniture purchases and Herbert's investment in Uncle Charlie's fair concessions (which bade fair to not coming off), the Thompson family budget begins to have a good deal in common with that of the U. S. Fortunately, all ends well as another entertaining Jones Family comedy concludes. If all films maintained the standards of the Jones series, movie going would be a constant joy. Jed Prouty, Shirley Deane, Spring Byington.—Family.

Mad About Music (Universal)—In the fairy-tale vein of "Three Smart Girls" and "100 Men And a Girl," Deanna Durbin brings again to the screen one of its most delightful personages, and a singing voice which, if not of tone or range to be compared with some, is exquisitely fitted to its present service—to delight the millions who follow Miss Durbin's films. Of her songs, "I Love to Whistle," and "Chapel Bells" should meet with wide popular approval. Miss Durbin also sings Gounod's "Ave Maria" with the Vienna Boys' Choir. It is particularly as a winning and persuasive young girl, however, that this latest film reveals her, in scenes which give her plenty of opportunity to talk her way out of one predicament after another as she shows how the lonely daughter of a movie star invents an imaginary father. For the first time in one of her pictures, Norman Taurog has been substituted for Henry Koster as director. Herbert Marshall, Gail Patrick, Marcia Mae Jones, Arthur Treacher, William Frawley, Helen Parish, Jackie Moran, Christian Rub.—Family.

Over the Wall (Warners)—In a surfeit of prison melodramas, Warners' new entry is barely more distinguishable than a black umbrella on a rainy day. Dick Foran is a brash prize fighter falsely condemned to prison for manslaughter. His regeneration takes place under the interest of the prison priest and of his loyal sweetheart. The corrective aspect of prison life is stressed, though not too convincingly. It is only fair entertainment. John Litel, June Travis, Dick Purcell, George E. Stone.—Adults and mature young people.

Walking Down Broadway (20th-Fox)—In the "Stage Door" manner, this transcription of a Mark Hellinger story deals with the triumphs and tragedies in the lives of six girls whose show closes on New Year's Eve and who pledge to meet, if possible, a year later. The interest is well sustained through a series of incidents both humorous and melodramatic. Claire Trevor, Michael Whalen, Dixie Dunbar, Phyllis Brooks, Leah Ray, Lynn Barry, Jayne Regan, Tom Beck.—Adults and mature young people.

Women in Prison (Columbia)—Sitting through pictures like this, we sometimes get to thinking that there should be a contest for the ten worst pictures of the year. It would be highly competitive, of course, but "Women in Prison" would be up in front. It is about a prison warden whose daughter is framed on a manslaughter charge and comes under her mother's custody. A tough moll with a heart of gold reveals the criminal and the innocent girl is freed. Wyn Cahoon, Scott Colton, Arthur Loft, May Methot, Ann Doran.—Adults and mature young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "A Yank at Oxford," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Of Human Hearts," "Green Fields," "The River," "A Damsel in Distress," "Navy Blue and Gold," "Heidi," "100 Men and a Girl," "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning."

Adults and Young People: "Bringing Up Baby," "The Goldwyn Follies," "Gold Is Where You Find It," "The Buccaneer," "Happy Landing," "Wells Fargo," "Tovarich," "Stage Door," "True Confession," "Stand-In," "Conquest" (mature), "Submarine D-1," "The Awful Truth," "The Great Garrick," "The Hurricane," "Dark Journey," "It's Love I'm After," "Mayerling" (mature), "Lancer Spy," "Victoria the Great," "Dead End" (mature), "The Life of Emile Zola."

Adults Only: "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

The Constitution

Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their Constitution of Government.

But the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.—Washington's Farewell Address.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

No hints today, but what a satisfaction when you've solved it!

HINTIUHXT NYZACYN DEAU UFHEEGAE TGGZJN KZILATJ OPJJHTJU ZG CJTPN QPCIHNAST.

Letter Addition

The 10 letters in this problem, properly arranged, will represent the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, -, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. In this way, they will enable you to work the problem.

BLACK
WHITE

WWWWWW

Letter Juggling

This is shared by an Okmulgee, Okla., reader. Try forming six different 6-letter words from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

TSMERI

It Is Not 99!

What is the largest number that can be expressed by two digits? It's not 99!

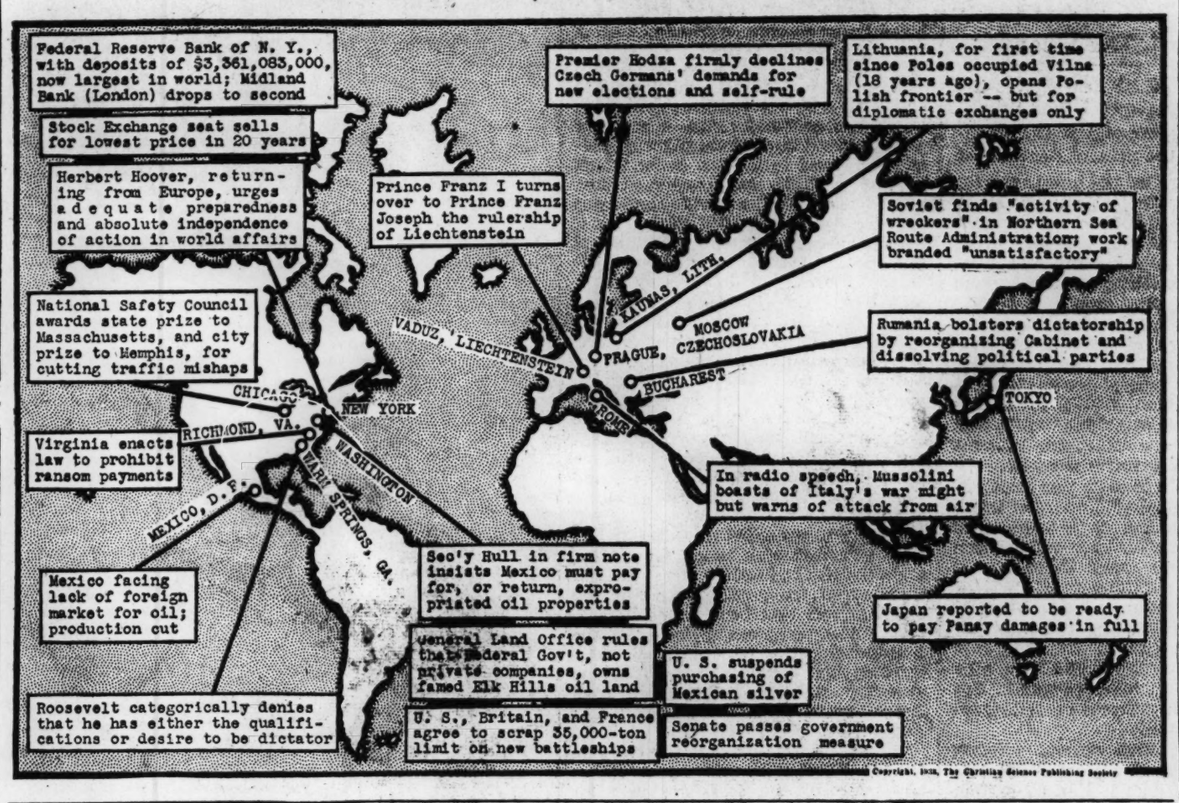
Fun With Homonyms

This list is shared by a Des Plaines, Illinois, reader. Try filling in homonyms—words which sound alike, or nearly alike—as indicated by the example given:

1	Sioux	Sue, Soo	
2	taper		
3	knight		
4	sun		
5	cell		
6	two		
7	flour		
8	rain		
9	alter		
10	coin		

(Answers Appear On This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Federal Reserve Bank of N. Y., with deposits of $3,361,083,000, now largest in world; Midland Bank (London) drops to second
Stock Exchange seat sells for lowest price in 20 years
Herbert Hoover, returning from Europe, urges adequate preparedness and absolute independence of action in world affairs
National Safety Council awards state prize to Massachusetts, and city prize to Memphis, for cutting traffic mishaps
Virginia enacts law to prohibit ransom payments
Mexico facing lack of foreign market for oil; production cut
Roosevelt categorically denies that he has either the qualifications or desire to be dictator
Premier Hodza firmly declines Czech Germans' demands for new elections and self-rule
Prince Franz I turns over to Prince Franz Joseph the rulership of Liechtenstein
Lithuania, for first time since Poles occupied Vilna (18 years ago), opens Polish frontier -- but for diplomatic exchanges only
Soviet finds "activity of wreckers" in Northern Sea Route Administration; work branded "unsatisfactory"
Rumania bolsters dictatorship by reorganizing Cabinet and dissolving political parties
In radio speech, Mussolini boasts of Italy's war might but warns of attack from air
Japan reported to be ready to pay Panay damages in full
Sec'y Hull in firm note insists Mexico must pay for, or return, expropriated oil properties
General Land Office rules that Federal Gov't, not private companies, owns famed Elk Hills oil land
U. S. suspends purchasing of Mexican silver
U. S., Britain, and France agree to scrap 35,000-ton limit on new battleships
Senate passes government reorganization measure
VADUZ, LIECHTENSTEIN
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA
MOSCOW
RIGA, LATV.
BUCHAREST
ROME
TOKYO
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
RICHMOND, VA.
WASHINGTON
MEXICO, D. F.
WARM SPRINGS, GA.

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Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

True Artistry

Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the noted actor, was a guest at a dinner party given by the Henschels, when a great discussion took place between Tree and Henschel, as to how much right an artist has to depend on the inspiration of the moment in his interpretation of a work.

Henschel's contention was that a work should be studied with passion, but delivered in cold blood. Tree disputed this, declaring that a work should be studied, line by line, in cold blood, and delivered with passion.

Lillian Henschel supported her husband by telling about a well-known actress who had recently played the heroine's part in an emotional play. Said Mrs. Henschel, "Her own emotion had moved her so deeply that she had wept copiously in the wings. Nevertheless, I can guarantee that every eye in the theater remained dry."

Quotation for Today

ALL suffering is caused by an obstacle in the path of force. See that you are not your own obstacle.—ELBERT HUBBARD.

In Lighter Vein

Testimonial

A London actor arrived in Hollywood with a letter of recommendation. The letter concluded: "He plays Hamlet, Macbeth, Shylock, and billiards—billiards best."—Tit-Bits.

He'll Get Along!

The concert hall was filled to capacity when the lady arrived, looking for a seat.

At last Usher Murphy found one; and in her appreciation, she exclaimed, "O you're a jewel!"

"Sure an' I'm not," answered the gallant son of Erin, "I'm a jeweler—I have just set a jewel."

Just One Try

At an amateur show one budding star imitated a well-known actor who had consented to appear at the performance. Afterward the amateur tackled the professional.

"Would you mind telling me what you think of my abilities as shown by my impersonation of you?" he asked.

"Well," said the other cheerfully, "one of us is awful."—Vancouver Sun.

Desperation

The new carpet in the old church was not yet paid for, and debt stared the congregation in the face. The pastor advanced to the front of the platform and with great fervor and determination announced:

"We have tried every way we could think of to raise money. We have had sociables and concerts, and we have done everything we could that was honest. Now we are going to try a bazaar."—Pasadena Post.

The Outside of the Cup

Robert Burns once met with a copy of Shakespeare in a nobleman's library, the text of which had been neglected and had become wormeaten. It was beautifully bound. Burns at once wrote the following lines:

Through and through the inspired leaves,
Ye maggots, make your windings,
But Oh! respect his lordship's taste
And spare his golden bindings

Jest a Minute

"I've got a great idea, Boss. Let's make a hat that looks like a hat!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Good Neighbor

Waukesha, Wis.

A young couple who had built a suburban home, drove to the neighboring city, one winter's day, expecting to be home by evening.

Shortly after they set out, however, snow began to fall; and before night a blizzard made it impossible for them to return. It snowed all night, and by morning all roads were blocked. It was almost a week before roads were cleared so that it was possible for them to get to their home.

A neighbor who lived on the same road had seen the couple pass the morning they left home, and realized that night that they would not be able to get home. Though he lived a quarter of a mile down the road, he made his way to the house after his chores were completed, gained entrance through a basement window, and tended the fire. This he did every night and morning, even though it was sometimes necessary for him to shovel his way to the house.

When the owners returned, instead of finding frozen pipes and much other damage, they were grateful to discover that the house was comfortably warm, and everything was safe.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Alpha, Omega (Rev. 1:11)—The first and last letters, respectively, of the Greek alphabet are pronounced *al'-fa* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*), and *o-me'-ga* (*o* as in *obey*, *e* as in *key*, *a* as in *sofa*). Note that the pronunciation *o'-meh-ga* seems to prevail in Britain.

Annas—*An'-as* (first *a* short, second clipped-short).

Antagonistic — *An-tag-o-nis'-tik* (*a*'s and *i*'s short, *o* quick-long; secondary stress on second syllable).

In this word we see the Greek roots *anti*, "against," and *agonizomai*, "I struggle"; and we use it in the sense of "opposing; conflicting; acting against each other."

Bias—*Bi'-ass* (*i* long, *a* clipped-short).

This word is used as an adjective in the sense of "diagonal, slanting" ("The garment has a bias design"), as an adverb meaning "in a slanting manner" ("The cloth was cut bias"), as a verb suggesting "to incline to one side" ("The judge was not biased"), and as a noun either in the common sense of "a diagonal or slant" or in the figurative sense of "a leaning of the mind; a tendency; an inclination; a prejudice."

It is in the noun use ("The bias of education enforces . . .") that some scholars profess to find light on the root of the French *biais*, "slope, slant," from which we copied our word. They hold that the French word goes back to the Latin *bifacem*, "looking sidewise or sidelong; squinting." This appearance, of course, is characteristic of one who has his own slant on things—that is, one who is biased—and is giving an indifferent or skeptical hearing to the other side.

Caiaphas—Preferably *Kay'-ya-fas* (first *a* long, second as in *sofa*, third clipped-short).

Co-ordinate — *Ko-or'-dih-nate* (first *o* as in *obey*, second as in *orb*, *i* short, *a* long).

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin *cum*, "together," and *ordinare*, "to arrange" (*ordo*, "order"). If we co-ordinate two or more things, then, we literally arrange them together; we put them in the same order or rank, or regulate and combine them in harmonious action.

When the word is an adjective it carries the sense of "equal in rank or order." For example, on some newspapers the authority of the editor is made co-ordinate with that of the publisher.

Delusion, illusion—Long *u* if you can do it painlessly; otherwise, honest, old-fashioned *oo*.

These two words have much in common; their difference, however, is suggested by the roots of their first syllables. Latin *ludere* means "to play"; but *il-* (for *in*) suggests "upon," and the *de* here means "fully." The Latin *illudere* meant "to deceive (by playing upon the senses)"; and *deludere* connoted a greater degree of deception by "fully" playing upon the senses.

A delusion is a rather fixed mental conception—the result of long belief in an illusion. For example, a mirage may deceive for a time; but reasoning will prove it to be an illusion. On the other hand, the conviction that the so-called recession will last for years without end is a delusion.

The Standard Dictionary has an interesting line: "All perception by the senses has more or less of an illusory character."

Divest—Long *i*.

Ecclesiastical—The first *e* is short. Save the quick-long *e* for *Ezekiel* and *Ephesians*.

Emanate—*Em'-a-nate* (*e* short, first *a* as in *sofa*, second long).

The Latin roots are *e*; "out," and *manare*, "to flow"; so we use our word to mean "to spring or flow from."

Enshroud—*En-shroud'*.

The noun "shroud" originally had the general sense of "a garment (usually for a corpse) or a covering"; and the verb was used to mean "to conceal; to cover." When the prefix "en-" was added, the sense of "in" was sometimes imparted ("enclose"); but more frequently, as in the instance of "enshroud," it merely intensified the verb action.

Essential—The *e*'s are short, *eh-sen'-shal*.

This word is derived from the Latin *essentia*, "the being of anything" (*esse*, "to be"); therefore whatever is essential to anything is indispensably necessary to it; it is an important and indissolubly constituent part of its being.

Evince—*E-vinse'* (*e* quick-long, *i* short).

Although "evince" (Latin *e*, "fully," and *vincere*, "to conquer") has somewhat leaped its derived boundaries, we are still warranted in using the word when the thing evinced is proved beyond successful contradiction; when it is made evident in an incontrovertibly clear manner.

Habakkuk—The accent is on the second syllable, *Ha-bak'-uk*.

Horizon—*Ho-ri'-zn* (*o* as in *obey*, *i* as in *ice*).

"Highway shall be there" (Isa. 35:8)—The Hebrew original is not as clear as the student might wish; but Moffatt renders the verse as follows:

"A stainless highroad shall appear,
its name 'The Sacred Way';
no soul unclean shall tread it,
no impious foot shall o'er it stray."

And The American Standard Version reads: "And a highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called The way of holiness; the unclean shall not pass over it; but it shall be for the redeemed; the wayfaring men, yea fools, shall not err therein."

Imperious — *Im-peer'-ih-us* (second syllable rhymes with "here").

This word goes back to the Latin *impexium*, "an empire, command," from *imperare*, "to command." Its principal use is in the sense of "befitting an emperor or sovereign; dominant; majestic; commanding; imperative."

Infidelity—Don't ask us why; but despite Webster's preference for long *i* in "fidelity" *(fi-del'-ih-tih)*, the dictionary records a preference for clipped-short *i* in "infidelity" *(in-fih-del'-ih-tih)*; secondary stress on first syllable.

Intangible—*In-tan'-jih-bl*.

The Latin roots *in*, "not," and *tangere*, "to touch," impart to our word the sense of "incapable of being touched; not cognized by the sense of touch; not capable of being grasped."

Inviolate—*In-vi'-o-late*.

Back of this word lie the Latin roots *in*, "not," and *violare*, "to violate"; and we use it in the sense of "unimpaired; unprofaned."

Paimos—*Pat'-mos* (*a* as in *hat*, *o* as in *odd*).

Remission (Luke 3:3)—*Re-mish'-un*.

The word here renders the Greek *aphaireo*, "to remove"; although a satisfactory translation might be made by using "forgiveness."

Whole (Matt. 9:21-23)—Renders Greek *sozo*, "to save, deliver, protect, heal, make whole."

It is of more than ordinary significance that in Middle English, "holy" and "whole" were represented by the one word *hool*, "hale, sound." The first took on the *y* suffix, and the second acquired a dialectical *w* prefix. But there is much to ponder in the fact that in earlier days the holy man—who was adjudged pure and saintly — was known to be a whole man (complete, sound, hale).

Here, then, was an early recognition of the fundamental link between right thinking and health (wholeness).

Zacharias—*Zak-a-ri'-as* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*, *i* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Our Cook Doesn't Like P's

All the players except one sit in a row. This one sits in front of them and says to each one in turn: "Our cook doesn't like P's. What can you give her instead?"

The first one may answer, "Sugar"; and that will suit her. But the next one might say, "Potatoes"; and that will not do and he will have to pay a forfeit because the letter "P" comes in that word.

There is a catch in this, as everyone thinks that the vegetable peas is meant instead of the letter P. Even after everyone has discovered the catch, it will be difficult to think of words; and if a player fails to answer before 10 is counted, a forfeit must be paid.—R. S. P., Hancock, N. H.

Puzzle Corner Answers,

Cryptogram: Intensive thought plus skillful effort conquer barriers of great magnitude.

Letter Addition: BLACK WHITE
01234 56789

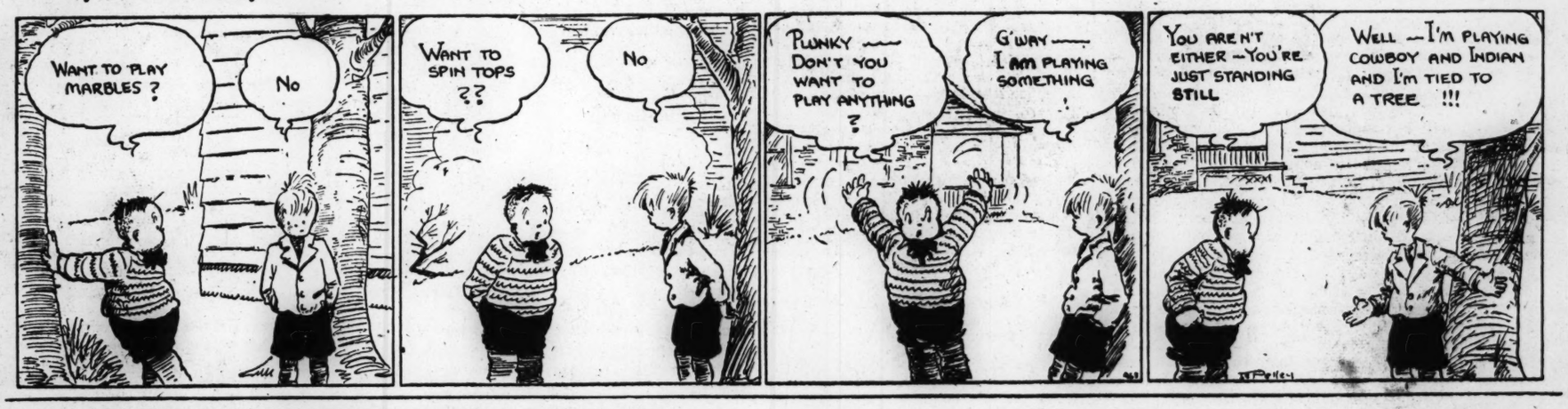
Letter Juggling: Marita, mistor, remita, timers, miters, smiter.

It Is Not 99!: 9 to the 9th power.

Fun With Homonyms: Sioux—Sue, Soo; taper—tapir; knight—night; sun—son; cell—sell; two—too, to; flour—flower; rain—rein, reign; alter—altar; coin—coign, quoin.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Quiet Game*

By LE PELLEY


WANT TO PLAY MARBLES ?
No
WANT TO SPIN TOPS ??
No
PLUNKY — DON'T YOU WANT TO PLAY ANYTHING ?
G'WAY — I AM PLAYING SOMETHING !
YOU AREN'T EITHER — YOU'RE JUST STANDING STILL
WELL — I'M PLAYING COWBOY AND INDIAN AND I'm TIED TO A TREE !!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*"Quack! Quack!! Quack!!!"*

By THE HAGERS

WHEN DRAKEVILLE'S CHEERY POST-DUCK BRINGS A LETTER FROM THE SOUTH, HE RINGS
AND SINGS A STRAIN FROM DIXIELAND. HE ALSO HAS BEEN KNOWN TO HAND
A CARD FROM HOLLYWOOD, AND HUM, "OH, CALIFORNIA, HERE I COME."
BUT WHEN HE BRINGS MY BILLS—ALACK! HE DROPS THEM, RUNS, AND CALLS OUT, "QUACK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Democratic Front?

AS THE world watches the back-to-the-wall stand of the Spanish Loyalists, is there doubt in any capital as to where credit for the continuing successes of the fascistic General Franco's forces must lie?

We believe there is no doubt.

Rome has repeatedly heard, and broadcast to the world, Il Duce's pride in Italian contributions to the Spanish Insurgent cause. Berlin takes no pains to disguise its investment in the outcome of Iberia's "civil" war. London no longer pretends non-intervention is an international obligation; for the British Government it appears to have assumed the unprepossessing stature of a doubtful expediency, since Britain's strategic interests in the Mediterranean must be considered. Paris has had to face a warning by Premier Mussolini not to counter his intervention in Spain lest the result be the "general war" that the European democracies have sacrificed so much prestige to avert.

With all these Old World capitals eagerly or reluctantly accepting—but in any case accepting—evidence of the *international* character of the Spanish war, a New World capital still acts as if it were not sure. Washington embargoes arms shipments to Spain under a provision of the American neutrality laws which prohibits such shipments to countries engaged in *civil* war.

Was the omission by Germany and Italy of a declaration of war against the Spanish Government the reason why Washington's embargoes were not laid down against shipments of war materials to those countries? Has not the President power to use his discretion as to when war or civil war exists? He has. And if shooting of Spaniards by Spaniards, Italians and Germans constitutes a state of civil war in Spain, does not shooting of Chinese by Japanese constitute a state of some kind of war in China?

The support which the Administration was able to whip up through party machines in many sections of the United States when it wished to defeat the Ludlow war referendum proposal, and its ability to withstand popular pressures for application of the neutrality laws to the Far Eastern crisis, would indicate that the Administration could have worked out and maintained a Spanish policy that would have been less detrimental to democratic hopes in that country if it had so desired.

True, Washington has not been alone in this hands-off attitude which gave so much encouragement to the dictatorships intervening in Spain that one of them now tells a democracy to keep hands off. Paris, lacking London's support, has had to risk the establishment of another dictatorship on her borders, the advent of a new frontier to defend against Italo-German expansionism. London itself has seemed willing to risk not simply great loss of diplomatic prestige but deterioration of its strategic position in the Mediterranean, on an "Empire life-line."

Together the three great democratic capitals have given the totalitarians little immediate cause to worry over a "democratic front." The policies pursued in Downing Street, at the Quai d'Orsay, and on Pennsylvania Avenue, all have been of that design which offers overstuffed comfort to aggressive dictatorship.

Radio's Spring Cleaning

SOONER or later the big radio industry is going to be investigated. The question seems chiefly whether it will be undertaken by the Federal Communications Commission or by Congress itself. John O'Connor, chairman of the House Rules Committee, wants an immediate Congressional inquiry, while on the other hand, President Roosevelt is supposed to have named Frank R. McNinch as Chairman of the FCC to get its wheels running smoothly, prior to an investigation by this agency.

The vast mushroom radio industry is perfectly familiar with the prospects before it, and is consolidating its position. Mark Ethridge of Louisville, Ky., has just been elected President of the National Association of Broadcasters as a sort of interim appointment, pending the not far distant time when a high-salaried radio "czar" will take over, to tighten the industry's belt. Undoubtedly the industry can do a good deal to put its own house in order.

Any industry which holds the public position of radio is bound to come in for some criticism in any case, but radio now seems to be needlessly making enemies in a number of directions. There is too much advertising, far too much harmful or misleading advertising. Some of the programs are below even minimum levels. And one of the most persistent complaints is by parents against blood-and-thunder programs which appeal directly to the children to pester their grown-ups to buy a particular breakfast food or other advertised product.

Dr. Jay B. Nash of New York University had made the latest appeal against such programs. "It's the moronishness, the stupidness, the inactivity of it," he said, "rather than the badness, that gives us the greatest concern." In short, these programs are a little too successful. They enthrall immature minds at the expense of better things. The radio industry does well to try to put its house in order.

Reform First, Tax Second

FOUR days of public hearings at the Statehouse have shown that the retail sales tax proposal is the dominant issue before the present Legislature.

The question of relief and how to pay for it has assumed acute proportions. Many communities are spending an amount equal to their total tax collections for welfare. Bankruptcy for many seems inevitable unless something drastic is done soon. But although the picture is admittedly serious, this newspaper is not convinced that a 2 per cent tax on retail sales is the right answer. Experience elsewhere has indicated this type of tax has a tendency to become hidden, to place the heaviest burden on those least able to pay, and to have a depressive effect on business which offsets relief given real estate.

Nor will a sales tax solve the basic relief problem. What should concern legislators at this moment is a search for the best way to administer relief. This does not necessarily mean the cheapest way to set up a permanent method for dispensing a minimum of help. The goal of educating, rehabilitating and inspiring recipients to the end of reducing and eventually removing the need should ever be paramount in all relief endeavor. But at the moment this aspect receives secondary consideration.

Then, there are some obvious reforms needed in the present state welfare setup. For example, there is the old system of "settlements." Under the present law, a welfare recipient is not considered a resident entitled to relief from a town until he has been there five years. The place of his former abode is responsible for his welfare until he becomes "settled." This is all so complicated that it costs the City of Boston alone more than $90,000 a year to check current settlements.

Some authorities feel this is unnecessary. The special commission on taxation and expenditures which recommends the sales tax has suggested a way for simplifying this procedure. It is a reform that can be made, but like many other improvements it is not likely to be pushed except under pressure of fiscal stringency.

Let the State first decide upon its course and trim its sails accordingly. Then it will be time enough to consider how much new revenue is required.

The Telephone Report

PAUL A. WALKER of the Federal Communications Commission is doubtless over-optimistic when, from the basis of his staff's investigation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its subsidiary companies, he ventures that the Bell System could reduce telephone rates by approximately 25 per cent without impairing its present earnings.

The investigators who arrive at this conclusion are comfortably remote from the responsibility of actually managing this great public utility system and they have the advantage of hindsight on many tasks to which the engineers on the job had to apply as much as they could of foresight. It is quite possible that if the element of human fallibility could be entirely removed from the operation of the telephone system, or of various other enterprises, the saving involved would be well over 25 per cent.

But this is not to say that such fallibility cannot be materially reduced or that regulation in the public interest and with the benefit of an outside point of view may not be a valuable factor in reducing it. The voluminous report into which has gone an undeniably great amount of work does give an insight into some of the cumbersomeness and possible abuses of a huge business bureaucracy such as the telephone company. It shows the inefficiencies as well as the efficiencies of such a centralized system of management.

The report presents only a part of the telephone picture. The company declares it is unfair and inaccurate. The public will undoubtedly have an opportunity to hear the company's side of the case. And the telephone company's fine record in personnel relations and the quality of service rendered will insure a sympathetic hearing. Public judgment should be reserved until a much more complete picture is presented.

The report should open discussion of a sound regimen of regulation of telephonic communications in many respects which have been beyond the reach of state regulatory commissions. Among these are the regulation of rates of long distance calls, of use of long distance wires in connection with radio broadcasting, the costs of telephone equipment which enter into the making of rates, the financial relations between local operating companies and the parent corporation, and numerous other matters such as depreciation allowances, pension plans and company publicity.

The tentative report placed before the FCC goes rather far in some recommendations, but the fact that it has been given to Congress and the public in advance of indorsement by the whole Commission seems to indicate that it still will be the subject of close study and possibly some difference of opinion and revision. Commissioner T. A. M. Craven's dissent indicates a more conservative approach, and even if Commissioner Walker's views prevail, those acquainted with his background feel sure that regulation will move gradually and soundly rather than precipitately.

Round Cape Horn

Book News of the Day

WARWICK TOMPKINS has added another thrilling achievement to his deep-sea voyages in the stout little schooner Wander Bird—a westward passage round Cape Horn. Old windjammer men used to insist a sailor wasn't a sailor until he had weathered that windy corner of the world. Lieutenant Tompkins of the United States Naval Reserve has accomplished something that would catch the hardiest of oldtime shellbacks all aback.

Exactly twenty-four years after the last westward rounding of the Horn by a Yankee square-rigger, this young navigator has sailed that tempestuous track in a cockleshell of a ship. For with all due respect to Wander Bird, she is a mere chip alongside full-riggers like the Edward Sewall which wrote the American windjammer's valedictory to the Horn in a sixty-eight-day, west-bound battle below the south fifties in the winter of 1914.

Wander Bird needed considerably less than half that time to get around the Cape. But she had a lively time of it. Her company of ten people (including the skipper's wife and their two children), earned their deep-sea diplomas in the twenty-eight days of storm and stress Mr. Tompkins describes in his illustrated narrative of Wander Bird's run from FIFTY SOUTH TO FIFTY SOUTH (New York: Norton. $3).

"Friday, Nov. 13—" runs the entry in the log, "Cape Horn welcomes us with a gale." Already the decks are clear for action, the maintopsail sent down, skylights battened, canvas close-reefed.

> We slog south-by-west under reefed foresail and jumbo, making three knots, helm lashed. By this time the gale is so violent even thinking is difficult. The senses are oppressed by the incredible fury. This is the violence of a hurricane. Crouched under the weather bulwarks we watch with fascination the imperiled foresail. Beyond belief it still stands. We wait tense, for the uproarious clatter of gear ultimately strained beyond its stoutest endurance, for the devastating shock of some untamable, monstrous sea, for the electrifying, ever-expected clarion, "All Hands!"

But the gear holds, and with eased sheets, the Bird romps for the Horn. The story of those twenty-eight days teems with drama and sustained suspense. Readers cannot but be impressed with the superb seamanship displayed by the captain and crew of the Wander Bird throughout that struggle in the raging south fifties. Those who have seen this trim little white schooner yacht moored serenely in winter quarters in Boston's Charles River Basin may find it hard to picture so small a craft fighting it out with those tremendous Cape Horn seas. But the Wander Bird is every inch a ship. She was built for the Hamburg pilot service. Her skillful design and solid workmanship happened to catch Captain Tompkins's discerning eye. The rest is recorded in a rousing account of contemporary sea voyaging. H. T.

Determined to Deflate It

'We Had Norton's'

WE STOOD in the art gallery watching children go from one to another of Anne Hyatt Huntington's animals in bronze. Sue's gaze followed them wistfully. "We didn't have anything like this when we were children," she said.

"No," I answered, for there had been no public gallery in our midwestern city till years after we were grown. "But," I added after a pause, "we had Norton's."

I had spoken almost playfully, but presently my words were illumined by the realization of what it had meant to me to have Norton's. I knew, when I stopped to think of it, that I was indebted to C. W. Norton, dealer in fine arts, for almost all that I had seen in my girlhood of painting and prints and the plastic arts.

My first memory of Norton's is of singling out from the crowded east wall the picture of a girl with a broken pitcher in her hand. Her arm was around the neck of a small horse. I lived in the country and knew horses and loved them. So the girl's attitude of affection for her horse was a point of contact between my world and this new world of art. My first visit to the gallery is a definite memory, too. Mr. Norton took me in the little elevator to the third floor. When I stepped out into the long room under the skylights I almost gasped from the sudden impact with color. I distrusted "colored pictures." About all I knew of them were gaudy advertising cards or the "yards" of puppies or pansies that were popular in those days. I thought the black and white Perry pictures that hung in our school room were really genteel. So these pictures in the gallery of gay hunting scenes, of ladies leaning from balconies, of kings and courtiers in gorgeous robes seemed almost vulgar to me.

There was one picture among them, though, that I knew was right, and through it I must finally have accepted the rest. It was of pink roses and white lilacs lying loose on a table. It made me want to hurry home to see light shine through petals. Mr. Norton said it was done by a man who was famous for painting flowers. It was an "original"—all the pictures in the gallery were originals. If I looked closely I could see the artists' brush marks and read their signatures.

It may have been a shy question about the blue bowl that led to my first visit to the second floor at Norton's. At any rate I was taken one day to see a display of glass by Tiffany—bowls and vases and flowerlike shades for clusters of lights. There were other wonders on the second floor—little tables made of beautiful wood, small bronze statues, vases of Rookwood pottery with a glaze so satiny I wanted to feel it, dishes more lovely than I had ever dreamed of, in an English ware, Mr. Norton said, called Wedgwood.

Though our family did more looking than buying at Norton's there were times when we gathered with serious intent before a black wooden case in the back room while Mr. Norton leafed through his unframed pictures, reproductions of famous paintings, he told us, hand-colored in Leipzig. I can see them yet as they flicked by—Leighton's "Greek Girls Playing at Ball," Alma-Tadema's "The Reading from Homer," Corot's "The Dance of the Nymphs," MacWhorter's "Brightening of the Sea." In the course of years we were graduated to prints and another black case. The promotion must have been in interest rather than ability to buy, for I remember few purchases from that case. But what moments of beauty I have experienced before it—first glimpses of Trowbridge's warm Italian skies, of the night scenes of Marriott, of Eileen Soper's frolicsome children. Mr. Norton was tireless in showing them. He told us something of the process of etching, explained limited printings, showed us a printing from a canceled plate. Sometimes he spoke of an artist with whom he had talked in London or in France. Oh, there was glamour at Norton's for one who dreamed of the distant scene!

I marvel now at how much Mr. Norton gave me in those scattered visits. He spoke simply but with no hint of talking down to me. (A country child is sensitive to patronage.) What vistas he opened to me! What lessons he taught me in enjoying without possessing when he troubled to show me the lovely things he knew I could not buy! And on what a long and pleasant trail of galleries he set my feet!

Yes, we had Norton's. And there must have been thousands of other children growing up in cities too young to have public galleries who had their Mr. Nortons and who would join with me in paying homage to these, our first teachers and exhibitors of the fine arts.

E. L. N.

North . . South . . East . . West

Indicting a Jury

By Frank L. Perrin

EFFORTS of a number of the defendants who were declared guilty of violations of the Sherman anti-trust law after a long trial in the Federal Court at Madison, Wis., to escape penalties and punishments, have led to an informal indictment of the jury which returned the verdict convicting them. Judge Patrick T. Stone, who presided at the trial, listened patiently, a day or two ago, while lawyers argued long and persuasively in an effort to make it appear that the jurors were negligent because they did not devote more time to weighing the evidence after the case was submitted and before returning a verdict.

Lawyers and laymen who read the newspaper reports of the trial do not all agree that culpable guilt was convincingly proved. It has not been agreed, perhaps, that the defendants were acquitted of the charge of price-fixing. The buyer of petroleum products, whether gasoline or fuel oil, in whatever section of the United States, is quite convinced that prices are fixed through agreement or understanding. In the United States Senate one day recently, Senator William E. Borah declared that four or five of the big petroleum producing and distributing companies control the price of gasoline and oil. "You will find no competition in price," he said, adding that this has been true for four or five years.

* * *

Mr. Borah was not discussing the cases which at the moment were being reopened in Madison. He was speaking in support of a bill introduced by Senator Guy M. Gillette, a Democrat from Iowa, providing for the separation of companies marketing petroleum from those engaged in its production, refining and transportation. It is this embracing relationship, at least measurably condoned by the Washington Administration, which resulted in the prosecutions ending in the verdict which the defendants now seek to set aside. They seek exemption from the penalties provided by the letter of the law because, as they would make it appear, the Government closed at least one eye in the hope of encouraging greater efficiency, and greater activity, in production and distribution during the earlier period of depression.

There are intangible equities and perhaps unascertained extenuations which should be, and perhaps were regarded by Judge Stone and, in some measure, by the jury. But if one were to attempt to weigh all these at a distance the temptation would be to conclude that the discontented defendants who are now ingeniously seeking a way of escape, are reaping the reward of something they deliberately bargained for. The moot question as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants, collectively or individually, in the circumstances involving assumed Federal permissiveness, was one which wisely should have been left, in the first instance, to the decision of the trial judge.

Granting this, the determination, willingness, or insistence of the defendants in choosing to confuse an issue of law by interposing issues of fact, quite possibly in the hope of defeating an intelligent decision by a jury of laymen, led to a conclusion which might otherwise have been avoided. A passive jury, or one not wisely or properly instructed, might quite naturally have returned a verdict of not guilty, following the ancient Scottish form of "not proven." From such a verdict the Government could not have appealed.

* * *

Whatever sympathy may be felt for businessmen of standing who have been convicted of technical guilt where the issue as to moral turpitude is not entirely clear, it must be insisted that the defendants in this particular case should abide by the results of a course deliberately taken. It is not exactly sportsmanlike to accuse the umpire or referee of ignorance of the rules of the game or of making a decision without knowing all the facts.

National and state laws, in a democracy, provide for every defendant, whatever his status, however deliberate his offense, or however unworthy he may be, his day in court. And it is a reasonable requirement that when an issue is to be tried it must be tried in court, and not in the public press, on the hustings, or in chambers, either legislative or judicial. The American people feel a just and prideful assurance in the integrity of their courts of law. This integrity, as has recently been proved, they stand ready to defend and protect. This they will do.

Thus determined, they may be excused if, in the present instance, they have little patience with those whose chief defense is in resorting to pleas in confession and avoidance.

The Wide Horizon

What the English Church Believes

By the Very Rev. W. R. Inge, D. D.

[From an Article in the Evening Standard, London]

THE Report of the Commission on Christian Doctrine has attracted much attention.

The Report is not an official pronouncement of the Church of England. It is laid before the Bishops as the considered opinion of a group of representative churchmen appointed by the Archbishops fifteen years ago.

The chief points which have quite rightly attracted attention are as follows:

(1) "The tradition of the inerrancy of the Bible commonly held in the Church until the beginning of the nineteenth century cannot be maintained in the light of the knowledge now at our disposal."

The belief in verbal inspiration was commonly held much later than this. I was taught to believe it, though I was brought up in an Anglo-Catholic home, where the Church was more talked about than the Bible.

When I went up to Cambridge in 1879, I heard that Professor Westcott had pronounced that "history begins with Abraham." This was thought rather bold! A few years later Charles Gore got into trouble with the older members of his party by making a few cautious concessions to Biblical criticism.

* * *

Now the whole fortress has capitulated. The Book of Daniel was written in the reign of Antiochus Epiphanes. The Fourth Gospel is the work of an unknown Christian mystic about 110 A. D. St. Peter and Jude are second-century forgeries. A clergyman may say these things in the presence of his bishop.

(2) "The view that Creation is an eternal process . . . is now held by many Christian thinkers." I agree; but this was one of the few Platonic doctrines which the Church sternly refused to accept.

(3) On the question of evil spirits, "it is legitimate for a Christian . . . to interpret the language, whether of Scripture or of the Church's liturgy, in a purely symbolical sense." In other words, when Christ spoke of Satan, he may only have "shared the current beliefs of his time." There may be no such being.

Well, the sentimental humanitarianism of our time will not be denied; it has driven the Commission to play with undoubted heresies, both here and in discussing the future life.

(4) On the question of nature-miracles the genial chairman, the Archbishop of York, takes fright, and "repudiates with vehemence" the opnion that "it is more congruous with the wisdom and majesty of God that He should never vary the regularities of Nature."

There is no question on which the strategic retreat of the defenders of tradition has been more precipitate than this. Bishop Gore unfrocked at least one of his clergy for not believing in the Virgin Birth of Christ. Now the Commission "recognizes that the negative views outlined above are held by members of the Church, as of the Commission, who fully accept the reality of our Lord's Incarnation, which is the central truth of the Christian faith."

* * *

The "empty tomb" is in the same position as the Virgin Birth. The resuscitation of the crucified body of Christ was of course the first stage in the ascension into heaven, of which the Commission reports that "its physical features are to be interpreted symbolically, since they are closely related to the conception of heaven as a place locally fixed beyond the sky."

(5) Questions about the future state involve the terribly difficult philosophical problem of the relation of time to eternity, and the Commission refuses to touch philosophical problems. Some of the members, on humanitarian grounds, wish to believe either that all men will be saved at the last, or that the reprobate are not punished but annihilated. These ideas are formally heretical and philosophically objectionable; but they are popular.

I repeat that this Report will have a great historical interest. It marks the position of King Canute's chair in the present year of grace.

Witness Not Trustworthy

Whatever I say of Spring and what I said
Are silly words flung by a silly head

Betrayed by the lilac whose leaves invent
Too soon a season's wonderment;

Knee-deep in crocuses and they not wise enough
To know that April may be sharply rough.

Such testimony that my lips have stirred
Is hardly credible, don't take my word!
(All I know is what I've heard.)

Heard from the lilac, crocus, under the eaves
That house the dried brown last year's leaves.
(The heart accepts what the sight believes!)

But a man deceived by such a sky
As this, is not to be reckoned by
When he speaks of Spring—he'd better not try!

JOHN RITCHEY